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Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

IN dismissing an appeal of the owner of an 85-dunam orange grove that had been uprooted some years ago by order of the Comptroller of Waste Lands, the President of the Supreme Court recently expressed grave concern at the unsatisfactory state of the law, according to which the District Court had no jurisdiction in the case. The owner's claim had been heard by a special tribunal established under the Cultivation of Waste Lands Regulations. The Court pointed out that in this case a senior official of the department concerned was chairman of the tribunal, so that he had, in this quasi-judicial capacity passed judgment on himself in his capacity as a government official.

CITIZEN VERSUS STATE

The Supreme Court expressed its "grave anxiety" at this state of the law, and it is to be expected that the Ministry of Justice will initiate legislative action in the matter. The initiative of the Minister in such cases has perhaps been somewhat erratic, as witness his discovery in the recent "Grete Ascher Case" of a flaw in the Tenant's Protection Law, which is certainly not the only one capable of improvement. The present case, which was reported in these columns early this week, is of particular interest because it is concerned with the law governing one of those special tribunals which have cropped up here and in other countries side by side with the regular courts of law.

In a lecture given at the Hebrew University in January, 1959, no less an authority than the Lord Chief Justice of England referred to "the proliferation of tribunals, officials and authorities charged with the task of controlling the life of the modern welfare state."

It was inevitable that the administration of such institutions as national health and insurance services, rent control, pension and compensation schemes, or the various licensing authorities, should have provided for internal tribunals or committees who would have to deal with claims arising in their particular field. Several conditions, however, must be fulfilled if this system can be expected to satisfy legitimate demands. First of all, any such tribunal must be so composed as to remove, from the outset, any suspicion of partiality; in other words, to use a familiar formula, justice must not only be done, but must be seen to be done.

But that absolute independence, which we associate with our courts of law, is obviously not existent when one of those special tribunals includes one or more representatives of the same authority whose decision is being opposed, for nobody should be judge in his own case. Any such official should only appear as witness or expert, but not in a semi-judicial capacity. It might also be argued that the present provision whereby the decisions of the committee in question are final should be amended in order to make appeals possible.

Another indispensable condition is fortunately already well anchored in our system of law. It is the right and duty of the courts, and the High Court in particular, to review and, if necessary, set aside decisions of a special tribunal if it is found that they are wrong on a point of law, or that the powers of government have been abused. The courts will not lightly interfere with the normal course of administration but when they feel inclined to do so, they will sometimes as in the present case, be prevented by the clear letter of the law; all they can then do is to suggest legislative action.

The essential fact remains that it is the citizen's right to challenge before an independent court of law acts of government by which he feels aggrieved. This "freedom under law" is the strongest safeguard of democracy in a society that becomes more and more entangled in a maze of compulsory controls and regulations. "Every law," it has been said, "is an infraction of liberty." It is all the more important to keep the law within the bounds of reason.

LEVAVI RETURNS:

Argentine Goodwill Praised By Meir

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Mr. Arye Levavi, Ambassador to Argentina who was declared *persona non grata* as a result of the Eichmann affair, returned last night to be greeted with a kiss from Foreign Minister Golda Meir.

Also present to receive Mr. Levavi were the Ministry's Director-General, Dr. Haim Yahil, and senior Ministry officials.

Mr. Levavi is to resume his former position as an Assistant Director-General of the Ministry.

The Ambassador arrived alone, leaving his family holidaying in Rome.

"The happy end to the diplomatic discord between Argentina and Israel over the Eichmann affair came about only through direct negotiations between the two countries; there was no mediation from any other source," the Foreign Minister told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Excellent Relations

Mrs. Meir said the misunderstanding with Argentina had been cleared up, and relations were now "excellent." "I hope that new ambassadors will be appointed soon," she said. She was not prepared to say who would be sent to Buenos Aires.

The Foreign Minister paid special tribute to Mr. Levavi for the "dignified manner in which he dealt with the whole affair." She also praised the efforts of Dr. Shabtai Rosenne, the Ministry's Legal Adviser, whose talks with President Arturo Frondizi and Argentine officials were instrumental in reaching the final agreement.

"However, I would like to stress the importance of the goodwill shown by Argentina in maintaining the traditional cordial relations between our countries. Without this, the affair could not have ended so satisfactorily," Mrs. Meir said.

Argentina Satisfied

BUENOS AIRES (INA). — Mr. Angel Centeno, Foreign Under-Secretary, said here yesterday that Argentina now regards Israel's acknowledgement, in Wednesday's joint communique, that Argentine rights were violated, together with the diplomatic action taken by his government as the "adequate reparation" which was demanded of Israel in the Security Council resolution of June 23.

Servatius Studying Elements of Hebrew

COLOGNE (Reuter). — Dr. Robert Servatius is learning Hebrew while awaiting notification from the Israel Government that he will be permitted to defend Eichmann.

Replying to questions yesterday, Dr. Servatius said: "I am learning the alphabet and the rudiments of Hebrew so that I shall be able to find my way about in the country and have some understanding of documents."

Austrian Police Chief Held for Killing 300 Jews

VIENNA (INA). — The chief of police of the Upper Austrian town of Steyr, Franz Razesberger, was arrested there yesterday on charges of having ordered the killing in 1942 of 300 Jewish men, women and children in Poland. Razesberger was accused of the crime during the trial in West Berlin of two former Nazi police officers.

US Demands Return Of RB-47 Crew

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. yesterday demanded that Russia free two American fliers who survived when their RB-47 was shot down by a Soviet fighter on July 1.

A note pronounced as "incomprehensible" Russia's refusal to allow an impartial U.N. investigation of Russia's contention that the plane violated Soviet air space.

"The U.S. Government can only conclude from these actions," the State Department said, "that the Soviet Government has decided, for purposes of its own, to hold these two men in illegal detention, to seal them off from all contact with the outside world, in flagrant disregard of international law and practice."

The U.S. note, the latest in a heated exchange with the Soviets, came in reply to a Soviet note on Tuesday. The Soviets in their message renewed their charge that the plane was shot down after violating Soviet air space over the Barents Sea area.

In a note delivered in London yesterday the Soviet Government insisted again that the RB-47 had violated Soviet air space.

U.S. Rocket Plane Hits 2,150 m.p.h.

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California. — The rocket-powered X-15 carried test pilot Joe Walker over the California desert at more than three times the speed of sound yesterday to establish a world's air speed record of 2,150 miles an hour.

The previous record was the 2,094 miles an hour set on September 27, 1956, by U.S. Air Force Captain Milburn piloting an X-2 research plane. He was killed seconds later when the aircraft went out of control and crashed.

(UPI, Reuter)

Liberian President To Visit Tito

BELGRADE (Reuter). — The President of Liberia, Mr. William Tubman, is to pay a state visit to Yugoslavia in the second half of September as the guest of President Tito, it was announced here yesterday.

Mr. Tubman will be one of a number of leaders of African and Asian countries to visit Yugoslavia this year.

The visits are part of Yugoslav efforts to establish closer relations with uncommitted countries in a bid to form a third bloc between the two major powers.

CHOLERA KILLS 250 IN PUNJAB

LAHORE (Reuter). — The Pakistan Government has ordered the entire city and district of Sialkot, in Northern Punjab, to be sealed off to check the further spread of a cholera epidemic which has so far claimed some 250 lives in West Pakistan. All movement to and from the area has been prohibited.

Lt. General W.A. Burki, Minister of Health, said: "The source of the epidemic has been traced to a small stream entering West Pakistan from Jamnu, Kashmir, and flowing through Sialkot.

In many districts the manufacture of ice cream, sweetmeats and soft drinks has been banned.

Brazilian Gang Admits To 150 Paid Murders

RECIFE, Brazil (AP). — Police reported yesterday that three members of a "syndicate of death" had admitted to 150 murders for hire at prices ranging from 2,000 to 100,00 cruzeiros (from $13 to $550) according to the importance of the victim.

The men were captured after a four-hour gun battle on a rocky hillside near their headquarters in Varuaru, second city of the Pernambuco state.

Persia Spurns Bid to Mediate With UAR

TEHERAN (Reuter). — A Persian Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that, despite foreign press reports, Persia had no intention of resuming relations with the UAR and would not accept any mediation offer from any foreign power.

The spokesman added that Iran's stand remained the same as announced by Foreign Minister Abbas Aram on July 29.

He said then that his Government would have no relations with Egypt while Abdul Nasser was in power and until a national regime assumed power to work in the interests of the Egyptian people.

Relations were broken off when Nasser made a vitriolic attack on the Shah for stating that he had no intention of altering the long-standing *de facto* recognition of Israel.

A further UAR protest against Persia was registered yesterday by Syria's *ulemas*.

A conference of 40 of Syria's Moslem theologians labelled the recognition of Israel as "dissension from the principles of Islam and humanity" and appealed to all Arab countries to sever relations with Persia if recognition was not withdrawn.

The Syrian protest came after, and in spite of, a letter from the Shah of Persia to the Rector of al-Azhar Moslem University in Cairo stating that recognition of Israel was only of a *de facto* nature.

Cairo Attacks Iraq

In Cairo Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, editor of "Al Ahram," yesterday criticized Iraqi Premier Kassem's attitude towards Persian-Israel relations.

This is the first criticism of General Kassem's policies to appear in the Cairo press in recent months, during which time efforts have been made to improve UAR-Iraqi relations.

Heikal said he had addressed the editorial to General Kassem, who "may one day be a nationalist and patriot" and not to King Hussein or Jordan Premier Hazza Majali, as "discussion with professional or hereditary traitors is shameful."

Cairo Radio last night took up the tune. In its nightly propaganda blast against Jordan, it brought in Kassem as a partner of Hussein and the Shah in supporting Israel. It spoke of the "Teheran-Baghdad-Amman-Tel Aviv axis."

IRAQ'S OIL REVENUE UP

BAGHDAD (Reuter). — Iraq has received £24m. as its share of oil revenues for the period March-June 1960 — this represents a £3m. increase over what it earned in the corresponding period last year, the independent newspaper "Al Zaman" reported yesterday.

The paper said while exports from Iraq's southern oilfields had dropped slightly because of a dispute over increased port dues between the British-owned Basra Petroleum Company and the Government, exports from the northern oilfields had reached about 35m. tons.

Lebanon Hunting 9 Murder Suspects

BEIRUT (AP). — Police and soldiers hunted through the Lebanon yesterday for nine men accused of murder, who broke out of Baabada Prison the day before and fled into the mountains.

Premier Sa'eb Salam called a meeting of senior security officials to coordinate plans to recapture them.

Eleven prisoners escaped from the prison in the hills about 10 kilometres from Beirut by sawing through iron bars and dropping to the ground by a rope. Two were caught.

Mother and Son Drown Near Atlit

A mother and son were drowned off the coast near their home, Moshav Megadim, north of Atlit, yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Amsallem Piphon, 32, and her 12-year-old son, Shimon, were swimming at a place where there are no lifeguards.

Fifteen kilometres further south, at Tantura beach, 44-year-old Yona Kurz, of B'nei Brak, died of drowning at noon.

The three bodies were taken to Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

Africans Swamp Kenya Electorate

NAIROBI (UPI). — General elections in Kenya under the new constitution, which will give Africans a majority in the legislative council and the Government, will probably be held in February, it was announced yesterday.

Africans will outnumber all other voters together by at least five to one.

CHINESE OPEN ACCRA EMBASSY

ACCRA (Reuter). — A party of two diplomats and five officials from Communist China have arrived to open the first Chinese Embassy in Ghana.

China's only other diplomatic mission in West Africa is in Guinea.

2 SYRIAN ATTACKS IN UPPER GALILEE

TIBERIAS. — Syrian positions yesterday morning twice directed fire into Israel territory, once on Kibbutz Shamir and then on a border patrol in the vicinity of Kfar Hanassi. In neither case was fire returned and there were no casualties.

Some time after midnight, Shamir came under automatic fire for a quarter of an hour. The infants' home, the clinic and outlying houses were sprayed with bullets. The nurses rushed to their charges, having to crawl part of the way to keep out of the line of fire.

U.N. personnel spent two hours at the settlement during the morning, inspecting the damage.

Accord Reached On Nyasaland Constitution

LONDON. — British officials and political leaders of Nyasaland reached agreement yesterday on a new constitution for the African state.

Dr. Hastings Banda, leader of Nyasaland's African nationalist movement, emerged from the final meeting with Colonial Secretary, Iain Macleod, to announce his approval of the draft.

The final communique disclosed that Africans would for the first time have a clear majority in Nyasaland's Legislative Council. At the moment there are only seven Africans in the 27-member council. Under the new constitution the Legislature would consist of 33 members of whom 20 would be Africans.

There will be an Executive Council of 10 members presided over by the Governor, to whom the Council would serve as an advisory body. Members of the Council would have Ministerial status and at least two of them would be Africans.

Macleod Triumph

The communique said the conference had recommended that an immediate start should be made on the detailed work required to implement its conclusions so that elections under the new constitution could be held "as soon as administratively possible." At a press conference later, Mr. Macleod said this would possibly be after eight or nine months.

Political observers considered the success of the conference the greatest triumph of Macleod's career so far.

He persuaded Dr. Banda, the dominant political figure in Nyasaland, to accept far less than what he had said were his minimum demands.

Dr. Banda demanded universal suffrage on a "one man, one vote" principle, plus African majorities in a large government structure. In fact, Banda has accepted Macleod's contention that Nyasaland is not yet ready for universal adult suffrage. He has agreed to a qualitative franchise which will put an estimated 100,000 of Nyasaland's three million population on the voters rolls.

(AP, UPI)

SOUTH AFRICA FORMS SENTINEL PLATOONS

PRETORIA (AP). — South Africa's Nationalist Government announced on Thursday the formation of an ultra-tough military unit for internal security whose members "will be willing to take the devil himself by the ears if necessary."

Defence Minister Jacobus Fouche announced recruiting for the new unit, which will be called "sentinel platoons." Fouche, addressing a conference of officers of South African commando units and the citizens force, said members of sentinel platoons will be drawn from commandos, who are the toughest South African armed units, and also from the territorials, but they will be picked and especially trained for toughness.

The Minister did not state specifically why it was necessary to establish these vigilante-like forces, but that was quite obvious. South Africa remains under a state of emergency proclaimed on March 30 after bloody racial violence. In addition, this white-ruled country has been shocked by violence and chaos in newly independent Congo and racial riots which in the last fortnight rocked Southern Rhodesia.

The new units are designed to prevent the recurrence of such outbreaks in South Africa.

Tshombe Claims U.N. To Delay Entry of Troops

CONGO EXPELS BELGIAN ENVOY

LEOPOLDVILLE (AP). — The Congo Government yesterday ordered the expulsion of the Belgian Ambassador, Baron Jean van den Bosch, and renounced all economic and technical aid from Belgium "for the time being."

At the same time the Government ordered all Congolese being trained as technicians in Belgium to return home.

It was regarded as certain here that the impulsive action of the Government would make more difficult the negotiations Dr. Ralph Bunche is carrying on in Elisabethville for the entry of U.N. forces there.

'Requests for More Israel Assistance'

LYDDA AIRPORT — Israel has rendered "decisive" assistance to the new Congolese Republic and requests for further assistance of various sorts have been forthcoming.

This was stated yesterday by Mr. Moshe Pearlman on his return from Congo, where he attended the independence celebrations with the personal rank of Ambassador.

Mr. Pearlman disclosed that when the 16-member Israel medical mission arrived in Congo, there was not a single doctor in the country. In the last few days additional missions have arrived from Norway, Switzerland and Holland, and another mission is due shortly from Lebanon.

Mr. David Dinur, Economic Adviser to the Central Bureau of Statistics, who has been advising the Ghana Development Board since December, 1958, under the auspices of the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration, has been sent to Leopoldville to help the Congolese Finance Minister prepare a State budget.

Throughout his month's stay in Leopoldville, Mr. Pearlman said, he had received an average of ten applications daily for the 100 student scholarships which Israel has placed at the disposal of the Congolese Government. The Israel Embassy in Leopoldville referred the applications to the Congolese Government, which is to consider them jointly with the Embassy.

(Itim)

Seeks Security Council Review

ELISABETHVILLE. — Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe said last night that U.N. troops are not likely now to come to Katanga on Saturday as previously announced.

Mr. Tshombe made the statement after concluding a two-and-a-half hour talk with the U.N. special representative, Dr. Ralph Bunche. When Dr. Bunche came out of the conference he declined to make any comment, but Mr. Tshombe invited newsmen inside and held an informal press conference.

He said Dr. Bunche had agreed to put forward Katanga's viewpoint in a message to U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, who is in Leopoldville. In view of this Mr Tshombe said, the question of the U.N. troops coming to Katanga on Saturday has been suspended.

Premier Tshombe said he and Dr. Bunche expected a reply from Mr. Hammarskjold today informing them whether he had agreed to a suggestion from Mr. Tshombe that the Katanga problem be discussed by a special meeting of the Security Council.

He emphasized that his position and that of his government in regard to U.N. intervention is unchanged. He said Katanga will still do all in its means to oppose U.N. troops and plans are still going ahead to mobilize the province.

Bunche Statement

Asked if Dr. Bunche had given a "categorical assurance" that U.N. troops would not enter Katanga on Saturday, Mr. Tshombe said: "They will not arrive."

Later last night Dr. Bunche issued a tersely worded statement which observers believe implied a rejection of Tshombe's statement.

In his statement Dr. Bunche said the only thing he had said to Tshombe was that he would report fully to the Secretary-General on their discussions.

It was learned here last night that the provincial government has prepared measures to block the runways at the huge Elisabethville Airport which would be used by the U.N. if and when it attempts to bring in troops.

"I told Bunche that the appearance of U.N. troops would lead to war in Katanga and also to inter-tribal fighting," Mr. Tshombe said.

"I also told him that U.N. intervention would also lead to the total collapse of the Katanga economy since any such move would inevitably had to the flight of all European technicians and specialists still working here."

Meanwhile hundreds of whites began fleeing Katanga yesterday in fear that jungle tribes were arming themselves on the eve of the arrival of U.N. troops.

Where the arms have been coming from is not known, but it was reported that Chief Munongo, brother of the Province's Interior Minister, was providing his Bayeke tribe in the Jadotville area with weapons.

Local chiefs have gathered here for a tribal council of war in response to Premier Tshombe's declaration of a state of "total mobilization."

(AP, UPI)

Lumumba Arrives In Moroccо

RABAT (Reuter). — Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba of Congo arrived here yesterday from Tunisia on a Soviet Ilyushin airliner for talks with Moroccan leaders including King Mohammed the Fifth.

Mr. Lumumba was greeted by Crown Prince Moulay Hassan, together with a military band, a guard of honour, a red carpet and the traditional hospitality of milk and dates. Then he drove with the Crown Prince into Rabat.

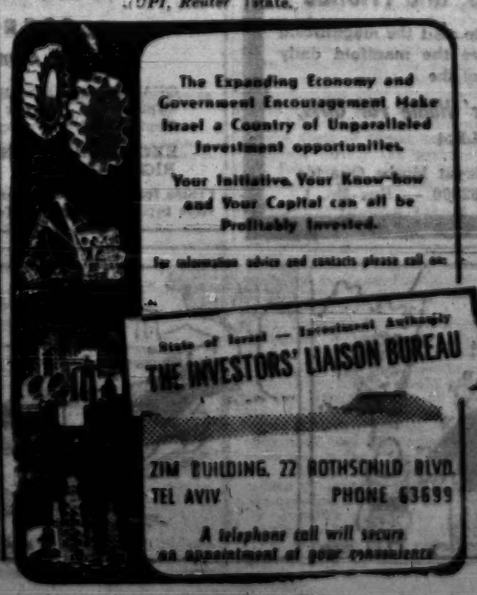
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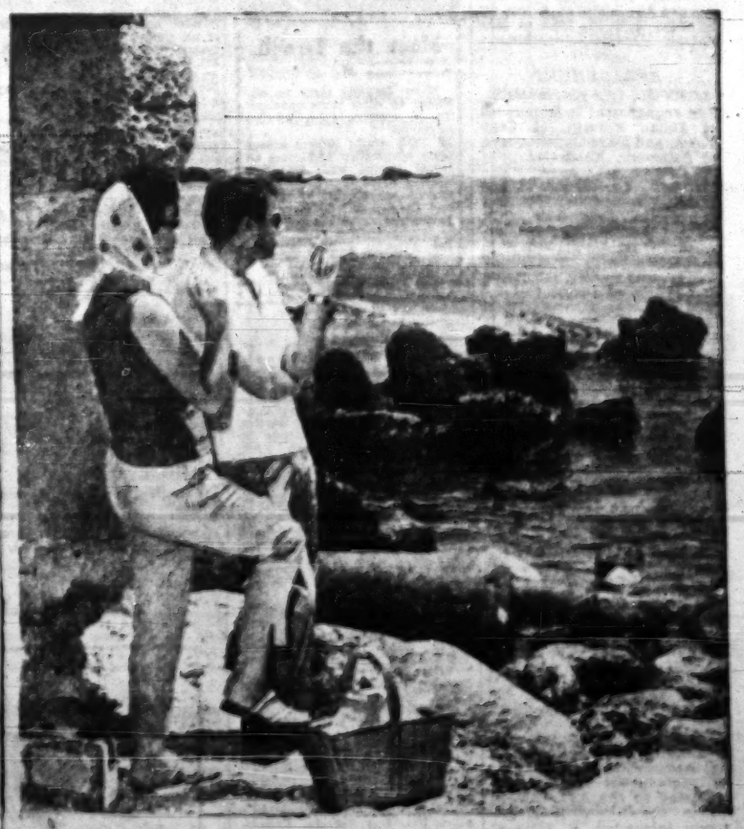


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SABARI TABLETS

Social & Personal

Foreign Minister Golda Meir yesterday received the Italian Ambassador, Count Giovanni Revedin. Mrs. Meir also received Mr. Henry Bernstein, the American U.J.A. leader.

•

The Australian Minister to Israel, Mr. John McMillan, was received by the Minister of Labour, Dr. G. Josephthal, on Thursday.

•

The new President of the Rabbinical Council of America, Rabbi C. Weinberg, was received on Thursday by the Minister of Posts, Mr. B. Mintz, in his office in Jerusalem.

•

Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Kubovy held a reception in their home in Jerusalem yesterday in honour of Dr. Adi Shapira, physician to the Israel Embassy in Buenos Aires, and Mrs. Shapira.

•

The 90 members of the Friends of the Hebrew University Association in the U.S., who came to Israel to attend the dedication of the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre, were yesterday received by the President of the University, Prof. B. Mazar, and by Rabbi B. Casper, Dean of Students. Afterwards they were the guests of honour at a luncheon given by the Chairman of the University's Executive Council, Mr. E. Gelber. In the evening they attended a special performance of folk songs and dancing by the University's students, given in the garden of Canada Hall on the campus.

•

Professor Yoshihike Seki, Professor of Political Science at the Metropolitan University of Tokyo and a leading member of Japan's Democratic Socialist Party, lectured on recent political developments in his country at Jerusalem's Beit Hillel on Wednesday evening. The speaker was introduced by Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K. On Thursday he left the country.

•

An exhibition of African Art from the collection of Mr. Sam Dubiner will be opened at the Bezalel National Museum, Jerusalem, tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, will deliver the introductory remarks.

•

An exhibition of paintings by Mordecai Levanon was opened yesterday at the Rina Gallery in Jerusalem.

•

BIRTHS

LANGERMAN — to Shoshana (née Finczower), wife of Aharon Langerman, on July 28 — a son.

•

WARTSKI — Naomi (née Oxenhandler) and Dr. Samuel Wartski are happy to announce the birth of a son on Sunday, July 31, 1960 at Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem.

•

ENGAGEMENT

MIRVISH-OPPENHEIMER

The engagement is announced of Julian Mirvish, of Cape Town, and Edna Oppenheimer, of Salisbury, Rhodesia.

•

Mr. G. A. Lee, Director, and Mr. T. Welch, Chief Engineer of Merlin Engineering Co. Ltd. of Halifax, England, arrived in Israel Thursday in connection with a training course on testing, servicing and repair of Diesel fuel injection pumps with the latest Merlin equipment, recently acquired by Israel. The course is organized by the Engineering Supply Co., Ltd. (ESCO), of Beit Hadar, 22 Rehov Hanarkevet, Tel Aviv. *(Advt.)*

American Teachers At Hebrew U. Seminar

The first seminar organized at the Hebrew University for American teachers was opened yesterday morning by Dr. A. M. Dushkin, Professor Emeritus of Education at the University.

The teachers are 28 members of the New York Teachers Guild, who will receive promotion credits for attending the three-week course on "Social Ideals in Israel — Past and Present" being held under the auspices of the University's Adult Education Centre.

The group's visit was organized by the American Travel Association, a cooperative of professional organizations affiliated to the AFL-CIO, in which the Histadrut is actively interested. It aims at giving working people opportunities for travel and study abroad.

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Mon., August 8
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I.P.O. Invites Two Guest Orchestras

Two symphony orchestras have been invited from abroad to perform in November and December while the Israel Philharmonic is on tour in the U.S.A. and the Far East. They are the Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, which will appear under the baton of Symon Goldberg, and the London Symphony Orchestra, under Antal Dorati.

This was announced at a press conference this week by Mr. Zvi Haftel of the I.P.O. Management.

The opening concert on September 18th in Tel Aviv inaugurating the I.P.O.'s 25th season, will feature conductor Carlo Maria Giulini and the Israel pianist Pnina Salzman. Scheduled on the programme are Paul Ben Haim's "Capriccio for Piano and Orchestra" and Noam Sheriff's two-movement symphonic work, "Songs of Degrees."

By January 1961, the I.P.O. will be back in Israel and will perform under guest conductors Sergiu Celibidache, Heinz Freudenthal, Igor Markevitch, Paul Kletzki, Eugene Ormandy, Jean Martinon and Sir John Barbirolli. Sharing the podium will be Israel conductors Gary Bertini, Georg Singer, Shalom Ronly-Riklis and Eytan Lustig. Another highlight of the season will be the presentation of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" under the baton of the 30-year old American conductor, Thomas Schippers.

8 Subscription Concerts

The present policy of dividing subscription series into eight concerts will be continued, Mr. Haftel stated, since it permits the public to hear a greater number of soloists, among them many Israelis. The new repertoire lists Berlioz' "Damnation of Faust", Sibelius' 7th Symphony, Bartok's Second Piano Concerto, the Hindemith Violin Concerto, works by Uri Boscovitch, Oedoen Partos and Noam Sheriff.

Prices of subscription tickets for the 1960/61 season have gone up by about 10 per cent. There was no rise last year.

Raul Castro Warns U.S. of Soviet Rockets

HAVANA (UPI). — Cuban Armed Forces Minister Raul Castro, just back from a trip to Moscow, said yesterday that Russia's "rockets of peace" will blast the U.S. if it attacks Cuba.

In a rambling, 100-minute speech at a public rally, Premier Fidel Castro's younger brother denied reports that the Premier is seriously ill, saying that he is "resting well" and will come back "stronger than ever."

Major Castro said he will today produce proof in a television broadcast that Edwin L. Sweet, of Abilene, Texas, and William G. Friedmann, of Stillwater, Oklahoma, American diplomats expelled from Cuba in June as "spies," were "Nazi agents at the service of Hitler."

Tool and Die Maker Gets Plant Started



Mr. Sam Oritt (left), meeting with the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, this week.

It all happened after he retired a decade ago. Having risen to be Vice-President of a chain of 300 shops, the Diana Stores Corporation, Mr. Sam Oritt thought he had earned the right to settle in sunny Florida and relax.

He made friends in Miami with a Mr. Dwyer and a Mr. Baker — each of whom owned a tool and die-making plant. After a while, Sam Oritt suggested they unite, since their factories were in some respects complementary, and he came in with them. The plant expanded swiftly, with the general expansion of industry in Florida over the last seven or eight years. Then he bought out Mr. Baker, and likewise Mr. Dwyer. He now found himself owning Dwyer-Baker Electronics Inc., which manufactures dies out of any kind of metal for 40 big industrial concerns — jobs ranging from electronic parts with tolerances of 0.00001 of an inch to steel beams of 20 and 30 tons each.

Inspired by Agron

Up to four years ago, Sam Oritt had shown no interest in Israel — despite the constant persuasion of his local Rabbi, Leon Kronish — until one day the Rabbi asked Mr. Oritt to act as host at a reception for Gershon Agron. "That evening," says Mr. Oritt, "we sold $170,000 of Bonds in 20 minutes. Since then, our Temple has never sold less than a quarter-of-a-million of Bonds in any annual campaign."

The fat was in the fire. Mr. Oritt became Bond Chairman of Miami for two consecutive years, and this year he is General Chairman of the Bond Campaign for all Florida. He also sits on the Board of Directors of the Israel Investment Corporation, the Bonds American parent company.

Ten years after his retirement, Mr. Oritt has launched a subsidiary company to Dwyer-Baker called Orisco Inc., which will start, 120 days from now at the latest, to construct a tool and die-making plant in Kiryat Gat — Mr. Oritt's first investment outside the United States.

Approved Investment

Late last night an agreement was signed at the Sharon Hotel between Mr. Oritt and Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, registering the tool and die-making plant as an approved project under the Capital Investments Law.

A plant of this kind can catalyze development of Israel's industry, he believes. By accepting orders from other factories for the subcontracting of metal and plastic parts the expense of installing expensive die-making machines of their own can be avoided by them.

At the start, Dwyer-Baker may switch some of its surplus work to its subsidiary in Israel. Later, employing some 200 workers, Orisco will manufacture finished products, mostly of aluminium, for export. Among them will be automatic vending machines and Mr. Oritt has secured the licence from one of the world's biggest manufacturers in this branch to produce machines of their models in Israel for export.

When fully developed, the Kiryat Gat plant will probably employ 800 to 1,000 workers.

This project alone does not exhaust Mr. Oritt's yen to invest in Israel. He is ready to go into partnership with his friend, Mr. Ben Novak, builder and chief stockholder owners of the above-mentioned hotel in Miami Beach, in putting up what will be Israel's biggest hotel. The scheme has not yet been finalised: it has to wait for Mr. Novak's arrival and consent. Mr. Oritt is not at present in the hotel business, and was erroneously reported in *The Jerusalem Post* this week as being one of the owners of the above-mentioned hotel in Miami Beach.

DAVID KRIVINE

CONTRACEPTIVES AT 50 CENTS A SWALLOW

NEW YORK (UPI). — An oral contraceptive has been approved by the Planned Parenthood Federation of America for distribution by its 100 affiliates in the U.S.

The Federation on Tuesday endorsed the contraceptive pills, which were certified as safe for birth control purposes by the Food and Drug Administration last May.

Dr. Alan Guttmacher, chairman of the Federation's Medical Committee and Director of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Mt. Sinai Hospital, recommended that all planned parenthood clinics offer the pills on a routine basis. But a Federation spokesman said that use of the pills would probably be limited for the present "pretty much to the elite" because of their cost.

The pill approved by the Government has the trade name Enovid. Each costs 50 cents. The pills, which can be obtained only on a doctor's prescription or at a planned parenthood clinic, must be taken daily for 20 consecutive days each month.

RED SEA. — Sudan has extended its territorial waters to 12 miles from three following a recommendation from the Arab League.

500 Still Held For S. Korea Poll Warfare

SEOUL. — Prosecutors were yesterday preparing indictments against several hundred persons involved in election violence last week.

Police said 524 persons including 95 students and 21 unsuccessful candidates in the general election, held last Friday, were still under arrest and many of them would be indicted, probably for breaches of the criminal law as well as the election law. Two hundred others, arrested after mobs raided counting stations and burned ballots, have since been released.

The victorious Democratic Party virtually split in two yesterday when the "old guard" opposing former Vice-President John M. Chang announced its refusal to cooperate with Chang supporters in naming a premier.

(Reuter, UPI)

THE HASHEMITES BAN THE ROTHSCHILDS

It has been announced in Amman that all members of the Rothschild family have been put on the Jordan blacklist and will not be permitted to enter the Hashemite Kingdom because of their part in financing the Eilat-Haifa pipeline. This was reported yesterday by "El Jihad."

UNRWA OFFICIAL QUITS ON PROMOTION

BEIRUT (Reuter). — The U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees yesterday announced the resignation of its Assistant Director, Mr. William Clarke, a Britisher. He had joined UNRWA in 1953 and was for most of the time its representative in Jordan. He assumed the post of Assistant Director only last week. No reason was given for the resignation.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

All Times Local Time

SUNDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 428 from Paris and Zurich 0655. Olympic 514 from Athens and Nicosia-0740. Air France 127 from Tokyo, Hongkong, Saigon, Bangkok, New Delhi, Karachi and Teheran 1710. Air France 132 from Paris, Rome and Athens 2145. Alitalia 452 from Rome 2240. B.O.A.C. 304 from London and Geneva—2310. El Al 402 from Rome—2320. El Al 210 from New York, Paris and Athens-2320. Swissair 332 from Zurich, Geneva and Athens—0120 (Monday).

DEPARTURES: El Al 431 to Zurich, Amsterdam and London -0700. T.W.A. 805 to Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Boston, New York and Chicago—0810. Olympic 603 to Athens—0930. El Al 401 to Rome—1330. El Al 201 to Paris and New York—1530. Air France 127 to Rome and Paris—1800. B.O.A.C. 304 to Teheran—0358.

Nazi Marshal Serves Half Jail Term

MUNICH (AP). — Field-Marshal Ferdinand Schoerner, 68, one of the most notorious and ruthless generals in Hitler's army, has been released from prison after serving only two years of a four-year term for manslaughter.

The Bavarian Justice Ministry said yesterday that Schoerner was the previous day released from the Landsberg war crimes prison because of the many years spent in Soviet prisons, his poor health and the recent deaths of his wife and oldest son.

Schoerner, who made Nazi Germany's last stand with his central army group in Saxony and Czechoslovakia, had been jailed for having ordered the execution without trial of a corporal whom he had found drunk on duty. He also ordered the executions of a colonel and a major because he felt they had not defended the city of Neisse sufficiently against the Soviet army.

In his last will and testament, Hitler made Schoerner the commander-in-chief of the German Army.

U.S. BASEBALL

NEW YORK (UPI). — Major League baseball standings, including Wednesday's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	Gb.
New York	56	40	.583	—
Chicago	57	43	.570	1
Baltimore	57	45	.559	2
Cleveland	50	48	.521	6
Washington	47	48	.495	7½
Detroit	45	52	.464	11½
Boston	39	57	.406	17
Kansas City	39	58	.402	17½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	Gb.
Pittsburgh	58	40	.592	—
Milwaukee	54	42	.563	3
St. Louis	55	44	.556	3½
Los Angeles	53	43	.552	4
San Francisco	50	46	.521	7
Cincinnati	43	56	.434	15½
Philadelphia	41	59	.410	18
Chicago	37	61	.378	21

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem 6.52 tonight and ends tomorrow at 7.13 p.m.

Parties: Va'ethanan, Deut. 4, 1 — 7, 11.

Haftara: Yeshayahu 40, 1-26.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.15 p.m., Kabbalat Shabbat, 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6 p.m. Arvit, 7.10 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat 6.40 p.m. Shabbat morning, 8.00 a.m. Shiur by Rabbi Wohlgelernter in Pirkei Avot 5.45 p.m. Minha 6.10 p.m. Shiur in Talmud by Dr. Wahrhaftig 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 7.20 p.m.

Kehavia Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.

Kneset Ye'hezkeia (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Lecture on Haftara. Tomorrow: 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 6.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Le'yahadut Mithadeket (Progressive Judaism, Beit Hahalutsot, Ibn G'virol): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Sermon: Mr. Peri.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight, 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight, Minha-Arvit 6.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 6.00 a.m. with the Hon. Minister Ya'acov M. Toledano, Chief Rabbi.

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (5 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff) Tonight: 6.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.00 a.m.; Minha, 6.15 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.15 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (26 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.00 a.m., Minha 6.30 p.m., Arvit 7.10 p.m.

Shlo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Sanzer Synagogue, Sanzer: Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.45 a.m.

Cables in Brief

UNHAPPY IN LIFE. — A young Tuesday housewife on Wednesday night gathered her three small children into the family bedroom at Copake, New York, sharpened a butcher's knife and then slit their throats before attempting suicide. Mrs. Theresa Vucetic, 26, was described by her husband as "unhappy in life," moody and friendless.

MONK. — Field Marshal Pibul Songgram, Thailand's Prime Minister for 16 years until he was ousted in a 1958 coup d'etat was yesterday ordained as a Buddhist monk at Bodh Gaya, near the Nepal border.

CYPRUS. — A 24-year-old Turkish Cypriot lawyer, Ahmet Gourkan, yesterday announced the formation of a political party, called Cumhuryet, to oppose the Turkish Cypriot leadership of Dr. Fadil Kutchuk on internal policy.

NIXON. — An estimated 150,000 persons lined Honolulu's main streets on Wednesday when U.S. Vice-President Richard Nixon, Republican presidential candidate arrived to begin his three-month election campaign with a tour of Hawaii.

OPAL. — Miners are rushing to peg claims on a newly-discovered opal field in Australia's northern territory, one having been reported as finding a black opal worth £A400 an ounce in a 20-foot deep shaft at a cattle station 150 kms. north of the copper and gold mining centre of Tennant Creek.

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TEL AVIV: Z.O.A. House Garden, tomorrow, Aug. 6.
GEDERA: Beit Rahel, Sun., Aug. 7.
RISHON LEZION: Tiferet, Mon., Aug. 8.
HADERA: Hof, Tues., Aug. 9.
REHOVOT: Beit Ha'am, Wed., Aug. 10.
JERUSALEM: Edison, Thurs., Aug. 11, 9 p.m.
Regular performances begin at 8.30.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Ha'emunim, Jaffa Rd., Pillars Bldg., 3021.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63826. Feidman, 81 Ahad Ha'am, 63951. Merkaz Hazafon, 700 Ben Yehuda, 22823. Kastel, 177 Ibn Gaviral, 22116. JAFFA: Sajani, 96 Jerusalem Blvd., 82386. HAT YAM: Bat Yam, 45 Balfour. PETAH TIKVA: Pinchas, 2 Pinsker, 911818. RAMAT YITZHAK: Yisrael, Shikun Herut, 24 Tel Hai, 72389. REHOVOT: Levin, 196 Herzl, 86-1345. HERZLIYA: Carni. NATANYA: Trufa.
HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Masada, 2289.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Herzl, 36 Jaffa Rd., 5069.
TEL AVIV: (day) Michlin, 112 Allenby, 63353. Frankel, 28 King George opp. Gan Meir, 28721. Sanitas, 93 Ibn Gavirol, 53064. Ora, 99 Dizengoff, 23330. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 32106. JAFFA: Briut, 6 Rehov Hamered (3), 82533. (Evening) Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24583. Bilsky, Kikar Dizengoff, 26348. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, near Central Bus Station, 32385. Jaffa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 32106. JAFFA: Briut, 6 Hamered (3), 82533. BAT YAM: Atzmaut, 73 Balfour. PETAH TIKVA: Ressel, Rothschild-Herzl. RAMAT GAN: Pinel, 43 Hibat Zion, 722321. REHOVOT: Levin, 196 Herzl, 86-1345. HERZLIYA: Zevlutsky. NATANYA: Trufa.
HAIFA: Rashi, 26 Bar-Giora, 63268. Ahuza, 4 Horev, Mt. Carmel, 81164.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Haim, 25 Emek Refaim, 2730. Dr. Zafler, Mahane Allenby, Maon Academaim Bet/28. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. TEL AVIV: Dr. Elsner, 5 Shimshon, 23744. Dr. Garman, 35 Frishman corner 80 Byrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Ariosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374. HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 3484.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Zafler, Mahane Allenby, Maon Academaim Bet/28. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. TEL AVIV and HAIFA: Same as above.

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TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists:** — Artists House, 8.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.

• **Tours:** —
Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem: — Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tour (English) of the buildings and exhibitions, daily 11 a.m.

• **Recorded Concert:** —
Terrace Music. Bach, Sonata No. 5 for Violin and Piano. Dvorak, Symphony No. 5 in E Minor "From the New World." Y.M.C.A., 4.30. Public welcome.

• **Film Shows:** —
Israel films — daily showings. Keren Hayesod Hall, 12-1 p.m.

• **Exhibitions:** —
Nora Art Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon. Paintings by Ruth Noram-Arnan. Israel paintings and sculpture. Today: 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow: 10-2.
Rina Gallery, 12 Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 2525. Gouaches by Levanon. Gallery collection: Aviva Uri, Ben Yehuda, Engelsberg, Farhi, Fima, Krize, Lalo, Zaritsky. Today: 10-2; Tomorrow: 10-1, 7-10 p.m.
"Kitchen Exhibition" — Max Brenzler Artisan Centre, Rehov Bezalel, 10-1, 4-8. Admission free.
Artists House: Works by Ireland's foremost painters. Paintings by Paul Kerker and Dov Ben-David. Today: 10-1; Tomorrow: 10-1, 4-6.
Safrai Art Gallery, 97 Jaffa Rd. Tel. 63727. Paintings by Jean Mack, I. Aschheim, Z. Raphaeli, Josef Stern, Fima, Dubiton, Rakin. Purchases mailed upon request.
"Israel Today" permanent exhibition. Binyanei Haooma, 10-1, 4-6.
Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 29 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Permanent Exhibition of Antiquities from the Neolithic to the Byzantine Periods. Temporary Exhibition: Recent Excavations at Tel Mor, Beit Shean and fort near Yavneh Yam. 9-1, 2-5.
• **Bezalel National Museum:** — Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art, Archaeological Objects, Primitive Art, African Art from collection of Mr. Samuel Dubiner. Plants and Birds. Paintings, drawings and prints by Ali Freedberg (all from the Museum's collection). Today: 9-12. Tomorrow: 10-1.
Bezalel Art Library: Ornaments of all Countries. Today: 9-1.
Bezalel School of Arts & Crafts. Students' Exhibition, 10-1, 4-6.
• **Zoo:** —
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-5; Tomorrow: 9-7.

TEL AVIV

• **Dine and Dance:** —
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• **Tourist Service:** —
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Wiso Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.-3 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:** —
Open 8 a.m. 6 p.m. daily.

Tel Aviv Museum: —
Dizengoff House: — Exhibitions of paintings, sketches and prints by Shraga Weil: 120 engravings by Marc Chagall. Today, tomorrow: 10-1. Closing Sunday.
Exhibition of pictures in metal colours by Yehuda Ben-Yehuda. Helena Rubenstein Art Pavilion. Today: 10-1; Closing tomorrow: 6-10.

• **Exhibitions:** —
Art Gallery, Artists Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1, 4-7.
Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Centre:** — Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz, Tel. 4876, 67955.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Music Programme:** —
Saturday Music Hour with organ and these records: Haydn, Symphony No. 92 in G "Oxford." Beethoven, Egmont Overture Op. 84. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 10.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Levant Fair:** —
Ein Hod Arts & Crafts Exhibition at the Tel Aviv Pavilion, Fair Grounds. Dancing till midnight at Flying Camel Inn. Special bus service from Herbert Samuel Promenade. Open at sunset.

• **Theatre:** —
Habimah: "Mademoiselle," 8.30.
Ohel: "The Brave Soldier Schweik," 8.30.

• **Exhibitions:** —
Paintings by Rivka Ashbel, opening at Chemerinsky Gallery, 11 a.m. Daily 10-1, 4-8. Closing August 26.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** —
Museum of Japanese Art: 89 Sderot Hanassi. "Hiroshige and Japanese Landscape Paintings." 10-2. Admission Free.

• **New Exhibition:** —
Opening in the presence of Mr. E.A. Colombo, Chargé d'Affaires of the Argentine Embassy: 23 Contemporary Argentine Painters. Municipal Museum of Modern Art, City Hall, 8 p.m.

COMING EVENTS

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat., Aug. 6: "Aida"; Mon., Aug. 8: "La Traviata". Tues., Aug. 9; Sat., Aug. 13: "Aida". All performances are held at the Opera House in Tel Aviv, and commence at 8.30 p.m.

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The Weather

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	64	17—21	18—31
Tiberias	[illegible]	24—[illegible]	24—[illegible]
Haifa Port	64	24—29	24—29
Natanya	65	21—31	21—31
Tel Aviv Kirya	59	20—30	21—31
Tel Aviv Port	71	23—28	23—29
Lydda Airport	51	18—31	18—31
Jerusalem	[illegible]	20—29	20—30
Beersheba	35	17—33	18—34
Eilat	34	31—40	30—40

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Temperature range yesterday evening. C) Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Levi Yitshak Hayerushalmi, the Histadrut spokesman, and Mrs. Hayerushalmi, from a mission in Europe (by El Al).

Mr. Shimon Samet, from a tour of Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany on behalf of "Ha'aretz" (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Arthur Lourie, Ambassador to Britain, to London, after a brief visit (by Alitalia).

Mrs. Genia Twersky, M.K., for Zurich, to represent Mapai at the International Council of Socialist Women.

Dr. I. E. Nebenzahl, Honorary Consul-General of Sweden, for Western and Northern Europe.

The Director of the Zionist and State Archives, Dr. A. Bein, for Europe to participate in the International Congress of Archivists in Stockholm.

Eshkol Tells Youth: 'Be The Men Your Fathers Were'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Finance Minister Levi Eshkol yesterday challenged the country's youth to match their parents in conquering barren lands. Addressing the Mapai Central Committee, he proposed that the younger generation show its mettle by taking over the unoccupied area of the B'sor region, west of Beersheba, "and creating a new social model on its half million dunam." New cooperative forms could be set up there as an example to the world, he urged.

Mr. Eshkol was participating in the Committee's third session devoted to the country's youth. The Prime Minister was present during the 2½ hour meeting but did not speak.

The Finance Minister saw no point in "bewailing the quality of our youth." But he grew even angrier at speakers who laid the blame on the pioneering fathers.

"The young people should know that their parents sacrificed a great deal to create all that we have," he said. "Let them go out to the B'sor region and prove that they can build Deganias and Ein Harods," he declared.

Mr. Eshkol's good intentions were challenged by the Chairman of the Dead Sea Region Council, Mr. Yehuda Almog, who charged the Finance Minister with refusing to encourage the establishment of new settlements along the Dead Sea shore.

Mapai Unclear

Deputy Defence Minister Shimon Peres, like most speakers, dwelt on the speech of Mr. I. Smilanski, M.K., which opened the Mapai debate on youth several weeks ago. He feared that the problem was not so much the spiritual vacuity of the 'espresso generation' but that "we are unable to create any contact with the youth" and that Mapai was unclear as to its own ideological direction.

Mr. Asher Yadlin, a leader of the Civil Servants Union, shocked the party leaders by stating: "Your appeal to the youth to conquer the desert is doomed to failure." What was apt for 1936 and 1948 was no longer suitable for today, he declared.

He noted that the present atmosphere in Israel society favoured material rather than spiritual values. "Today a young man wants to achieve in two years the living standards his parents acquired over 25," he said.

'You See What Herzl Prophesied'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Some 1,800 members of Jewish youth organizations abroad attended a rally in Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'ooma yesterday to celebrate the Herzl centenary.

President Ben-Zvi, in his opening address, told the youngsters from 28 countries: "You are privileged to see with your very own eyes what Herzl saw in prophetic vision 60 years ago. May you also be privileged to make your personal contribution to the rebuilding and the glorification of the State of Israel."

The meeting and events later in the day were organized by the Jewish Agency's Youth and Hehalutz Department, under whose auspices many of the youth groups are attending courses and camps.

After the opening speeches, in Hebrew, the meeting divided into three English, French, and Spanish-speaking groups to hear speeches in their respective languages by members of the Jewish Agency Executive.

Later in the afternoon, the youngsters laid a wreath on Herzl's tomb.

Bouquets, Kisses For Returning Marchers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Bouquets of flowers from members of their families and personnel of their units awaited the girl members of the Israel contingent to the annual four-day route March in Holland when they landed here yesterday in an Army Nord aircraft. For the men, there were kisses and cheers.

Leading the girls — soldiers from the Paratroopers, Air Corps, Nahal, Armoured Corps and General Headquarters — was 21-year-old Segen Tiva Barnea, of Nahal. She said they had too much cheese in their diet but could not see enough of the Rotterdam Floriad.

After the march, during which they covered 40 kilometres a day, the whole Israel group toured the country, receiving a warm welcome from the Dutch people everywhere.

The weather during the march had been fine, except for the third day when it rained, she said.

The Israel "ladies in uniform" had each received $1 a day pocket money. Some had pooled this together with the $15 allowance they each had when they left Israel, to buy three guitars.

The Israel girls were the youngest feminine participants.

Congo Rabbi Seeks Help for Flock

TEL AVIV. — The Congolese people are "sincere friends of Israel, full of admiration of her achievements and aware of her problems," Rabbi Moses Levy, spiritual leader of the Elisabethville Jewish community, said yesterday.

He was addressing the weekly meeting of the Tel Aviv Rotary Club, only some hours after arriving in Israel for eight days of consultations with the Jewish Agency on extending help to Congolese Jews impoverished by the recent disturbances.

Many young people of Congo want to come to Israel "to learn from your experience," Rabbi Levy told the Rotarians. "I hope that close ties will be established between the two countries, based on mutual respect and mutual trust."

Rabbi Levy said that the Premier of Katanga, Mr. Moise Tshombe, had assured him that all persons who had suffered property and financial losses during the disturbances would be compensated.

Arriving with Rabbi Levy on an El Al plane early Thursday morning were ten immigrants from the Congo, including one family which had gone there from Israel three years ago. *(Itim)*

Idelson Elected Deputy Speaker

The Knesset yesterday elected Mrs. Bebe Idelson (Mapai) as a Deputy Speaker. She replaces Mr. Binyamin Mintz, who has become Minister of Posts.

Mr. Mintz had filled one of the two Deputy Speakerships assigned to Mapai.

There were no opposing votes, but the General Zionists and the Communists abstained. Mr. Elimelech Rimalt (G.Z.) said that the number of Deputy Speakers should be reduced, while Dr. Moshe Sneh (Communist) said that all parties should be represented on the Presidium.

At present there are five Deputy Speakers — two from Mapai and one each from Herut, the National Religious Party, and Mapam.

Woman Bears Twins In Haifa Dog & Cat Hospital

By YA'ACOV ARDON

HAIFA. — A young woman in an advanced stage of pregnancy called on Wednesday morning with her six-year-old daughter at the Dog and Cat Home of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the Kishon area to ask for board and lodging for their small dog until after her confinement.

The woman had hardly bade farewell to her pet and paid IL4 as a contribution to the Society when labour pains began.

The surprised attendant kept his presence of mind and got the woman to a couch, where she gave birth to a boy.

As the Home has no phone, the attendant ran out to call an ambulance. A passing motorcyclist took him to an Army camp, where he phoned a taxi company. It refused to send a cab or pass on a call ("none of our business").

Then an Army officer took over. To be on the safe side, he called several hospitals and the Magen David Adom. Within 10 minutes four ambulances, two doctors and six nurses arrived at the outlying spot to find that the woman had given birth to a second boy, as strapping and healthy as the first.

Mother and twins were taken to hospital and all are reported doing well.

Nurse Sues Hospital Where She Got T.B.

TEL AVIV. — Claiming that she contracted tuberculosis through the negligence of the Tel Hashomer Hospital, a former nurse on the Hospital staff filed suit for IL170,000 damages from the institution and the Ministry of Health in the District Court on Thursday.

The woman, Mrs. Bracha Shmuel, 27, of Tel Aviv, claims that the disease has completely disabled her. She was found to be in an advanced stage of tuberculosis in February of last year, 17 months after she left the hospital on maternity leave in her last month of pregnancy. She had worked at the hospital for seven years, one of them in the tuberculosis ward, were she claims she contracted the disease.

Mrs. Shmuel claims that although the Hospital examined all workers in contagious diseases wards every three months, it had been "negligent" in failing to examine her because of her pregnancy. She claims that the Hospital had been further negligent in not requiring all workers to wear face masks and protective smocks when coming in contact with patients and in failing to give them X-ray examinations over a long period. *(Itim)*

Hadassah Leaves Mark on B'sheba

BEERSHEBA. — In an efficient four-hour operation, Hadassah women from the U.S. yesterday dedicated two streets, a clinic and a school in this city.

Present at the ceremonies were Dr. M. Freund, National President of Hadassah and members of the National Board; Mayor D. Touviahu; Mr. Y. Kanev, Chairman of the Kupat Holim Council; and Dr. K. J. Mann, Director-General of the Hadassah Medical Organization.

The streets were named "Hadassah" and "Dr. Haim Yassky," in memory of the Hadassah Director-General killed in the convoy to Mt Scopus in 1948. The Kupat Holim clinic was also named for Dr. Yassky.

A school named for Anne Frank was dedicated at the Eleanor Roosevelt Youth Centre. The school was built with a contribution of IL25,000 by the Nassau-Suffolk chapters of Hadassah.

(See Page Four)

Israelis Said Lax In Aid to Culture

TEL AVIV. — Criticism of wealthy Israelis for refusing support to local cultural institutions was made by the U.S. Treasurer of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation, Mr. Leon Gildesgame, yesterday.

He appealed to the local population to raise the IL20,000 still needed to complete the IL50,000 target set by the Foundation's scholarship fund.

Mr. Gildesgame reported that local businessmen told him: "We have done our bit for this country. Now it's up to Jews in the Diaspora."

The Chairman of the Foundation in Israel, Mr. E. Peri, reported that the donation of the Gildesgame family has enabled the foundation to launch a "mobile musical club," complete with tape-recorders, radiograms, and records, for use in immigrant settlements.

Sheinbaum, Afula Pioneer, Dies at 59

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AFULA. — Binyamin Sheinbaum, who was Chairman of the Afula Local Council from 1942 to 1947, died here yesterday at the age of 59.

Sheinbaum was brought to this country by his mother from his native Kiev soon after his 12th birthday and enrolled at what is today the Rehavia Secondary School in Jerusalem. In 1916, when the Turkish authorities closed the school, he and other pupils whose parents lived abroad transferred to the Herzliya Secondary School in Tel Aviv, and when the Jews were banished from Tel Aviv-Jaffa in 1917 he transferred to the secondary school at Meir Shfeya.

At the age of 16½, he joined the Jewish Legion. In 1921 he went to live at Tel Hai, soon afterwards settling in Kfar Gil'adi. In 1924 he moved to Tel Yosef, and in 1929 settled in Afula, where he joined a trucking cooperative. From 1931 to 1942, he was Hagana commander in Afula.

In 1948, after his son, Yariv, an Air Force pilot, crashed and was killed near Abu Ghosh, Sheinbaum moved to Ramat Gan.

He will be buried in the Kfar Gil'adi cemetery today.

'Law Needed to Secure Broadcasting Freedom'

TEL AVIV. — The Acting Director of Kol Yisrael, Mr. Hanoch Givton, yesterday called for legislation to ensure the independence of the Broadcasting Service.

Speaking before a Rotary Club meeting here, Mr. Givton said that Kol Yisrael today "enjoys a certain traditional independence in broadcasting policy through the good will of the Government authorities in charge."

But it would be desirable, he said, that this independence be given a solid legal basis. *(Itim)*

Knesset 'Takes Note' Of Dayan's Farm Policy Review

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

By a vote of 51 to 14, the Knesset yesterday adopted a Coalition resolution "taking note of" the review of the Minister of Agriculture on the agricultural policy of his Ministry. The resolution, which was presented by Mr. Akiva Govrin (Mapai), was opposed by Herut, the General Zionists and the Communists.

Herut and General Zionist draft resolutions, couched in identical language, called upon the Knesset to reject the policy "of liquidating agricultural units, and especially private dairy farms." They were defeated by a vote of 49 to 12.

A Communist motion, expressing non-confidence in the Government because of its agricultural policy, was supported only by that party.

The Knesset yesterday also:

- Held a brief debate on the Loans Bill (Financial Institutions), which authorizes the Government to extend the redemption date on three series of Government bonds by three years and to increase the interest rate from 3 per cent to 4¾ per cent retroactive to January 1, 1959. The Minister is due to reply next week.
- Passed the first reading of the Amendment to the Cooperative Houses Law.
- Passed the second and third readings of the Bill to Prevent Infiltration (Amendment), which makes it a crime to cross from Israel into one of the Arab countries. (The Communists voted against.)

Hausner Replies to Order Nisi on Rabbinate

The Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, yesterday requested the High Court to confirm the legality of the Chief Rabbinate Elections Committee in its present composition and to permit it to function.

The Attorney-General was replying to an order nisi concerning the legality of the Committee on behalf of the respondents—the Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y. M. Toledano, and the Chairman of the Elections Committee, Rabbi Y. L. Maimon. Mr. Hausner's reply did not refer to the second order nisi on the same matter issued at the request of a rabbi who resigned from the Elections Committee.

Mr. Hausner asked the Court to speed up hearings on the matter so that the elections could be held, as scheduled, at the end of the month. *(Itim)*

Apology for Failure To Accept Arabic Paper

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen told the Knesset yesterday he had given instructions to "correct the regrettable error" made by the Acre Magistrate's Court in refusing to accept legal documents written in Arabic.

The Minister was replying to a question by Mr. Tewfik Toubi (Communist), who noted that Arabic was an official language of the State.

EBAN TAKES UP NEW ASSIGNMENT

Mr. Abba Eban yesterday held his first official meeting with President Ben-Zvi since his appointment as Minister of Education and Culture. Mr. Eban also held his first official meeting with the senior officials of the Ministry.

7 Border Crossers Returned by Jordan

PETAH TIKVA. — A woman and her three young children, from the village of Jaljuliya, and three boys from Tira, Jaljuliya and Tayibe, were returned to Israel from Jordan yesterday at the checkpoint in the Little Triangle.

They were all immediately taken to Central District Magistrate's Court here, where Judge A. Graff remanded the woman for five days and the boys for 15. The woman's husband, who was at the checkpoint to meet her, took the children home. *(Itim)*

Parents Sue State For Soldier-Son's Death

TEL AVIV.—A couple whose soldier son was killed in a road accident have filed a claim for IL15,000 compensation against the State.

The parents, Regina and Nissim Srov, claim that their son, Izzy, was killed on December 14, 1958, through the negligence of the driver of the Army vehicle in which he was travelling. The couple also claim that their son was not given proper medical attention. *(Itim)*

Conditions Set To Hamekasher Expansion

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Hamekasher bus cooperative in Jerusalem will be allowed to increase the number of its buses on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv route only if it simultaneously improves its bus service within the city.

This is stated specifically in the recommendations of the special committee, set up by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Y. Ben-Aharon, to examine the question of increasing the number of Hamekasher buses on the interurban run. No explicit recommendations on types of improvements, or a list of shortcomings, were included in the recommendations.

At present Hamekasher sends only six of the 100 buses which normally leave the capital every day to Tel Aviv. If it makes the improvements within the city, it will be allowed to increase the service to 20 to 30 buses.

'Agron Prize' For Jerusalem Article

The Gershon Agron Prize in the sum of IL1,000, for the best article on Jerusalem, is to be awarded on December 27, the anniversary of his birth.

The article must have been written between September 1955, when the late Mayor took office, and November 1960.

It is planned to award a prize every year afterwards on the best article on the city written during the year.

DOV JOSEPH:

Obedience to U.N. Lost Old City, Latrun

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Old City of Jerusalem and Latrun were lost to the Arabs because Israel's leaders chose to abide by arrangements reached through international arbitrators, while the Arabs chose to ignore them.

This is the opinion of Dr. Dov Joseph, now Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, who in 1948 was head of the Jerusalem Public Committee and then Military Governor of Jerusalem.

In a book of reminiscences published yesterday by Schoken, Dr. Joseph maintains that Aluf David Shaltiel, who commanded the Hagana forces in Jerusalem, could have saved the Old City by allowing the defenders of the Jewish Quarter to enter the adjacent Armenian Quarter instead of honouring the pledge of the Consular Conciliation Committee that the Armenian Quarter would remain neutral.

Dr. Joseph maintains, too, that the Latrun pumping station, which the U.N. failed to protect against destruction by the Arabs while a cease-fire was in effect, could have been taken by the Israelis had not Mr. Moshe Sharett, then Foreign Minister, adhered to a policy of fullest possible cooperation with the U.N. negotiators. Mr. Sharett also allegedly opposed Dr. Joseph's efforts to stockpile provisions in Jerusalem in view of the pressure of the U.N. observers to keep the town on starvation rations.

Civilians Gave In

In his 336-page book, Dr. Joseph suggests that Mr. Shaltiel had failed to understand the psychology of the Old City's Jews. He should have confided the facts of the desperate position of the Old City's Jews in their spiritual leaders, who could have taken steps to bolster their morale until the breakthrough planned by the area commander could materialize. The assault had been scheduled for the night after the surrender. According to Dr. Joseph it was the civilian population, not the fighters, who asked for surrender.

'Strong Man' Expelled

Dr. Joseph alleges that Mr. Avraham Halpern, the "strong man" whom the Hagana had smuggled into the Old City to organize its defence, was expelled by the British shortly before their evacuation, at the instance of the head of the Jewish Community there, Rabbi Mordechai Weingarten. The latter, Dr. Joseph declares, was a trusty of the British and had wanted his son-in-law to be given the Hagana command. Rabbi Weingarten's role in the surrender of the Jewish Quarter was subsequently investigated, but the investigators reached no conclusion.

Turning to the role of the British in their last days in Palestine, Dr. Joseph declares they were obviously determined to prevent Jerusalem falling into the Jewish State area — if, contrary to their hopes, such a State ever materialized. "I have no doubt," Dr. Joseph says, "that the Jewish cause in Palestine was seriously hindered by Hitler's terrible legacy. We should rather reveal the plain truth than harbour it in our heart: there were non-Jews who, through what they considered to be sincere, plain logic, were able, before the establishment of the State of Israel, to contemplate calmly the prospect of Palestinian Jews being murdered by the Arabs."

Knesset Inquiry Asked

The Herut and General Zionist Knesset factions have hastened to take Parliamentary action following the book's publication.

Dr. Yohanan Bader (Herut) submitted a motion for the agenda calling for the establishment of a Parliamentary Committee which would study the circumstances of the fall of the Old City.

Dr. Elimelech Rimalt (G.Z.) submitted two Parliamentary questions to the Prime Minister. One asks whether a committee of inquiry should not be appointed to investigate Dr. Joseph's allegations concerning Aluf Shaltiel. The other asks the same question with regard to Rabbi Weingarten.

Best Wishes to our friend

Mrs. Hassia Barsel

upon her return from the U.S.A. with the degree of Doctor of Nutrition

Israel Association of Nutrition

Mr. & Mrs. Eliezer Pomeranz are happy to announce the Bar Mitzvah of their Son

NECHEMIAH—GIL

which will take place at the "SINAI" Synagogue, Rehov Le'an, Ramat Gan, on August 6, 1960 at 8.30 a.m.

We regret to announce the passing away of our dearly beloved father

ELLIS LEVIN

who passed away on August 1 in Pietersburg, South Africa.

Phyllis & Eliahu Avissar

INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

Industrial Development Bank To Triple Capital by 1964

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Industrial Development Bank of Israel plans to triple its working capital to IL250m. by 1964, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, told a press conference at Beit Sokolow here on Thursday.

The bank was founded 3½ years ago to help finance industry in development areas.

First steps to raise additional capital abroad will begin shortly in the U.S. with the floating of $10m. worth of cumulative preference shares, bearing six per cent interest. The issue will be underwritten by Brager and Company, who are exclusive dealers in Israel securities in the U.S.

The Securities Exchange Commission is expected to approve the issue shortly. Additional issues are planned for sale in Europe.

According to Mr. Harry Brager, President of Brager and Company, the issue has excellent prospects in view of its guaranteed interest plus pledge to share with the holders all profits achieved in excess of the minimum six per cent.

The Bank has on file IL50m. in applications for loans, Mr. Yehuda Leviatov, acting Director-General, disclosed. Some 320 loans, aggregating IL158m. have already been approved by the Bank.

In the evening, Mr. Brager was dinner host at the Sharon Hotel to the Minister.

(See Page VI)

ZIM Floating IL12m. Debenture Issue

The Zim shipping company is putting a IL12m. debenture issue on the market on August 10.

The issue is in two series, one of bearer bonds, and the other of non-transferable securities.

The bonds pay 6 per cent and are redeemable between 1963-1972. Half are linked to exchange rate of the dollar and half to the Consumers Price Index.

Purchasers have the option of converting them into seven per cent preferred cumulative and voting shares.

The debentures are underwritten with first mortgages on the ships of the firm.

(See Stocks & Commodities, P. III)

Maritime Bill Becomes Law

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Without opposition, the Knesset yesterday passed the third reading of the Maritime Law (Vessels), which is meant to be the first in a series of laws which will constitute Israel's maritime code.

Presenting the bill on behalf of the Economic Committee, Mr. Mordecai Olmert announced that one of the changes made by the committee would make it more difficult to transfer the registration of a ship flying the Israel flag.

The bill brings together the present agglomeration of laws pertaining to vessels of the Israel merchant marine. These include laws dealing with registery requirement, flag, name, and acquisition of and transfer of ownership.

Ex-Navy Men Sought As Marine Officers

Former Navy men under 25, who have served at least 18 months at sea, are eligible to enroll in a course for merchant marine officers, being organized by the Ministry of Transport and Zim.

At the end of a further 18 months as sea cadets aboard Zim ships, the trainees will sit for examinations to qualify them as third mates.

Bulgarian Visas For Haifa Maccabi

TEL AVIV. — The Haifa Maccabi football team will play its first game in Bulgaria against Plovdid on Saturday. Its visas to enter Bulgaria arrived at the very last minute.

Haifa Maccabi travelled from Yugoslavia to Bulgaria yesterday, it was learned here. The Israel club will play four games in Bulgaria before continuing its tour to Austria.

Earlier, the Haifa team had threatened to file a claim for damages from the Sofia Lokomotiv club for breach of contract. While all travel arrangements had been completed some months ago, the visas for the Israelis had come through only after they left the country.

Eichmann Got What He Deserved—Zind

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. "Haltet ihn — Judenhasser Zind ist unter uns" (hold him — Jew-hater Zind is among us) — these headlines, in bold type, accompanied by a photograph of the 53-year-old German teacher, which appeared in the German illustrated weekly "Revue," led to the capture of the man who last year fled from West Germany and a 12-month prison sentence for an anti-Jewish outburst.

Zind managed to reach Egypt. When spotted in Naples on Monday by Israel sailors on shore leave from the s.s. Theodor Herzl, he was carrying two passports, one German and one Egyptian.

Zvi Treivish, a bar-tender aboard the ship, recognized Zind strolling in Naples, was not quite sure, and pointed him out to his mates, who had also seen the photo. After they jointly arrived at certainty, they trailed him.

Marco Barash, one of the four, followed him till he saw him walk up to an Egyptian freighter. He accosted him, telling him in his broken German that his face looked familiar.

"Ich komme aus Baden-Baden," Zind said stiffly. When Barash told him point-blank that he had recognized him and asked him why he had run away, Zind said that his trial in Bonn had not been fair.

Zind, who realized that he had been caught by Jews, said that Eichmann "had sold himself to the Jews and deserved his fate." He docilely took his hands out of his pockets when ordered by the seaman.

By then, Italian secret police and the other three seamen turned up and took Zind to the police station.

The German police have asked for Zind's extradition.

Swimming Meet With Greece Tomorrow, Sunday

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Greece and Israel will meet in a return swimming and water-polo meet at the Galei Gil Pool in Ramat Gan on Saturday and Sunday. The meet will begin at 4 p.m.

In the first encounter between the two teams in Athens last year, Israel won 101 : 52.

Included in the Greek squad are two swimmers chosen for the Olympic Games in Rome—Zacharopoulos in the 200 meters breastroke and Kolovos in the 100 meters backstroke.

The 25-man Greek team, which arrived on Wednesday night in the s.s. Adrias, includes four women.

Israel will put in the pool a young team. The chances favour an Israel win in the swimming events, with little to choose between the teams in water polo.

Israel's freestyle star, Ami Trauber, returned from the U.S. last night to swim against Greece.

$27.5m. Loan For Ashdod Approved

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The World Bank has approved a $27.5m. loan to Israel for the development of Ashdod port, on condition that Israel sets up a Port Authority.

This was reported yesterday by the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz, on his return from New York, where he headed the Israel delegation in the negotiations with the World Bank on Israel's loan request. He was accompanied by Mr. David Kochav, Head of the Research Department of the Bank of Israel.

Mr. Horowitz said the loan will have to be repaid over 25 years, as from the sixth year of its receipt. Israel will be able to use the money to finance the work in Ashdod as well as to buy equipment abroad. He added that the World Bank has approved a plan submitted by Israel for the establishment of a national Port Authority.

He foresaw no difficulties in repaying the loan, as it is to be expected that annual revenue from the developed port of Ashdod will exceed the annual payments on the loan.

Mr. Horowitz said the negotiations on the request for a loan for the development of the Dead Sea Works are "at a satisfactory and advanced stage." *(Itim)*

LOANS FROM PENSION FUNDS MAY BE CUT

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut is expected to reduce to 25 per cent of capital the amount which trade union pension funds can make available to members in the form of personal loans.

According to the trend of Wednesday's discussions at Hevrat Ovdim, the Histadrut holding company, the Histadrut will probably agree to increase its holdings in Government bonds up to 75 per cent of the money in the pensions funds. It is under Treasury pressure to raise it to 85 per cent.

The Finance Ministry is also insisting that Hevrat Ovdim transfer its special deposits accounts in banks to Government bonds.

The Treasury hopes thereby to restrict the diversion of pension fund reserves to consumption.

New Yorker Coming To Run Sheraton Hotel

BOSTON (UPI). — Mr. Andrew J. Pennella, a Binghamton, New York, hotel executive, will leave next week for Tel Aviv to become General Manager of the 200-room Sheraton Hotel going up there. The hotel is expected to open in the spring.

Mr. Pennella, a native of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, was named to the post yesterday.

Public Tender No. 60/17

1. The Vocational Educational Division, Ministry of Labour, invites bids for the supply of diesel repair equipment. Particulars and applications may be obtained at the following branches of the Ministry of Labour:
Jerusalem — Room 206, Staury Bldg., opp. Central Post Office
Beersheba — Rehov Hehalutz
Tel Aviv — 50 Rehov Eilat
Haifa — Fifth floor, 82 Derech Ha'atzmaut.
2. Bids, in closed envelopes, should be placed in the Ministry of Labour tender box, room 13, Staury Building, Jerusalem, by 12 noon, Friday, August 26, 1960.
3. Bids should be accompanied with bank guarantees for 10% of the sum bid.
4. The Ministry of Labour is not bound to accept the lowest or any other bid.

PEREZ HARBURGER
Director,
Vocational Education Division.

'CYPRUS WANTS TO TRADE WITH ISRAEL'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Public opinion in Cyprus is sympathetic to Israel and to trade relations with it, according to the members of the island's Chamber of Commerce who arrived in the s.s. Theodor Herzl yesterday.

The men, Mr. Odysseus Yapanis, Mr. Sabas Charilas and Mr. Hazim Ramzi, are the guests of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Israel-Cyprus Chamber of Commerce.

They said that during their four-day stay they hoped to do something about Cyprus's unfavourable balance of trade with Israel. Cyprus exports to Israel only a fraction of what it imports from here, they said.

Economic Mission From Sierra Leone

A Sierra Leonese economic mission is to arrive on Sunday for a ten-day study tour.

The mission is led by Mr. Rogers Wright, Minister of Construction, and includes Mr. Olu Wright, Director-General of the Ministry of Construction, and Mr. D. Pearl, Advisor in the Prime Minister's Office.

At the same time, 13 Sierra Leonese are to arrive to take up the scholarships awarded them by the Israel Government to study farming and cooperative methods.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

AUGUST 4, 1960

3½%	Favel Dollar	[illegible]
3½%	Savyon (amuded)	[illegible]
6½%	Defence Loan	101
6½%	"	101[illegible]
6½%	Housing Loan A	[illegible]
4½%	" " C	[illegible]
6 %	" " D	[illegible]
6 %	" " F	[illegible]
6 %	" " H	[illegible]
4½%	" " H	[illegible]
6½%	Pal. Elect. 57/64	—
5 %	Nat. Oil Co.	[illegible]
6½%	Local Authrts.	101[illegible]
6 %	Jewish Agency	[illegible]
6½%	Keren Hayesod	[illegible]
6 %	" 59/68 III.	101[illegible]
6 %	Fertiliz. & Chem.	[illegible]
4 %	Ind. Dev. Bank	[illegible]
6½%	Gen. Mortg. Bank	101[illegible]
6 %	Bank Leumi Inv.	101[illegible]
6½%	Rassco	[illegible]
8 %	Igroth	[illegible]
6½%	Gus-Rassco	100[illegible]
	C.o.L. LINKED BOND	
4½%	Defence Loan	101[illegible]
4½%	Housing Loan A	[illegible]
4½%	" " C	[illegible]
6 %	" " D	97[illegible]
6½%	Pal. Elect. 57/64	—
6½%	Pal. Elect. 58/65	113
5½%	Local Authorts.	104
6 %	"	[illegible]
6½%	Keren Hayesod	108[illegible]
6 %	" 59/68 III	102
6½%	Rassco	108[illegible]

Free Market quotations	1/8	28/7
Housing Savings 45	[illegible]	[illegible] B.
Housing Savings 50	97	97[illegible]
Housing Premium (IL20 ...)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Founders Dead Sea Works	143[illegible]	149
Lapidoth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Naphta	144-145	144
P.I.A.	147[illegible]	148[illegible]
Basit	107.5	10[illegible]

	50/50 $/C.o.L. LINKED	
6½%	Igroth	102[illegible]
6 %	Ind. Dev. Bank	[illegible]
6 %	Bk. Leumi Invest.	[illegible]
	Ordinary SHARES	
	Bank Leumi ex rights	[illegible]
	Gen. Mortg. Bk.	191
	Bk. Leumi Invest.	[illegible]
	Ellern's Investment	[illegible]
	Africa Pal. Invest.	[illegible]
	Isr. Land Devlp.	[illegible]
	Ata Textile	[illegible]
	Moller Textile	[illegible]
	Assis & Raisavano	[illegible]
	Pal. Potash	[illegible]
	Teva Pharmac.	[illegible]
	Pales. Cold Storg.	[illegible]
	Am. Isr. Pap. Mills	[illegible]
	Delek	[illegible]
	Delek (11/12 Div.)	350
	Jordan	115
	Rassco	150[illegible]
	P.E.C. ord. stock	[illegible]
	Alliance	[illegible]
	Mortgage Sav. Bank	121[illegible]

B: Buyers only. E: ex Div/Coupon

TODAY'S TENDENCY
Dollar Bonds: Weak
Index Bonds: Irregular
Shares: Firm

AS REPORTED BY

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD
Your Investment Advisers

Notices to the Public

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE PHILATELIC SERVICES

The Post Office Administration wishes to announce that payment notices for stamp issues of the Holiday Season and the Herzl Centenary have been forwarded to all subscribers of the Philatelic Services.

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DIVISION IN KENYA

Europeans and Africans Split Among Themselves

By COLIN LEGUM

NAIROBI (OFNS).—

NEW divisive factors are clouding Kenya's political horizons. The colony is sadly marking time until next January when the Macleod constitution comes into effect, 12 months after its acceptance at the London conference where the British Colonial Secretary negotiated an agreement that will transfer political power into the hands of the Africans to end the long reign of the Colonial Government's alliance with the settlers.

The long delay between the signing of the agreement and its implementation has been caused by the need to delineate constituencies and to compile a voters' roll for the millions of Africans who will be enfranchised for the first time. But the delay has had a sadly unsettling effect.

Economic confidence in the colony has been dwindling. This has added greatly to the problems of unemployment — a major problem in the colony at present since it is giving rise to a serious outbreak of crime.

Blundell Repudiated

The Kenya European community has had time to look at its long-term future. What it sees has caused the settlers in the White Highlands to discard, at least temporarily, their former leader, Mr. Michael Blundell (who stands now as the champion of a multi-racial party committed to the inevitability of African majority rule) in favour of Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck.

Sir Ferdinand, a distinguished scion of the settler community, resigned as Speaker of the Legislative Council in protest against the Macleod constitution. He has not, however, tried to form a new political party. Instead, he has successfully worked for a Kenya coalition representative of all the agricultural, social, business and women's organizations in the colony.

Planning Transition

He has curbed his earlier criticism of the Macleod constitution, which he now accepts in principle. But he seeks to have it altered in detail. His chief concern is to slow down the pace to independence to ensure an "orderly and planned transition": to make effective European minority voting rights in the elections: to obtain security for the land title rights of settlers in the Highlands, and to obtain from the British Government guarantees of adequate compensation for settlers wishing to sell their land.

Sir Ferdinand's campaign has won him the overwhelming support of Kenya's settlers with a consequent diminution in influence of Mr. Blundell.

Rearguard Action

Both Mr. Blundell's supporters and Sir Ferdinand's are now in London trying to persuade the British Government to make concessions within the Macleod constitution. Although the two sides pretend not to be in opposition, each is nevertheless trying to outmanoeuvre the other in an attempt to claim the kudos, and hence to seize the initiative in the elections that lie ahead. But for all their loud political trumpetings, none of the European leaders honestly believe that their campaign is anything more than a rearguard action. While the settlers obviously wish to retain their farms, their immediate preoccupation is much more directly concerned with obtaining assurances that they would receive proper compensation in the event of their feeling they no longer wish to farm in the Highlands, or should a future African Government make it impossible for them to do so.

It is not only the European front that is divided. The Asian minority is even more hopelessly split; their present leadership is completely demoralized and stands stripped of almost any coherent policy with which to face the future. A minority of Asian leaders has come to terms with the necessity of working with an African nationalist leadership; but the majority is still gravely apprehensive of what the future holds for Asians in East Africa.

But it is not only the Europeans and Asians who are divided; the Africans are equally at cross-purposes. The African united front presented at the London conference has long since crumbled.

Two African Movements

There are now two movements in the field. The strongest is the out-and-out nationalist movement, the Kenya African National Union (KANU), whose spiritual leader, Jomo Kenyatta, is still in detention. Its two most prominent leaders are Mr. James Gichuru, the president, and Mr. Tom Mboya, the general secretary.

Mr. Gichuru is a well-known Kikuyu leader who spent nearly five years under restriction, although the Government never suggested that he had any active connection with Mau Mau. He is a thoughtful, friendly teacher; a man of firm purpose. Contrary to what one might have supposed, he is the least bitter of leaders and firmly rejects any policy based on racialism. He is today, after Jomo Kenyatta, the most formidable of Kikuyu leaders.

Intrigue Against Mboya

Mr. Mboya draws his strength from the militant trade union movement which he leads with skill and energy. He is, by general agreement, the outstanding young politician in the country. But his brilliance and youthfulness have provoked a great deal of jealousy, and there is considerable intrigue within KANU to keep him out of the top leadership. But try as they will, Mboya's opponents have so far not proved a match for him. Nevertheless, it would be wrong to pretend that KANU is a happy organization with a coherent leadership.

Although KANU claims, with truth, support from among all the tribes in Kenya, its main strength comes from the two most powerful tribes — the Kikuyu and the Luo. It is this fact that has enabled an opposition African party to arouse the minor tribes to combine against what they call the "threatened domination of the smaller tribes by the larger ones." A recent meeting succeeded in forming an alliance between five or six tribal organizations to oppose KANU. They indignantly repudiate KANU's description of themselves as "a tribalist party."

Tribal Factor

But whatever the rights and wrongs of the dispute, this division among the Africans has introduced the tribal factor into Kenya politics for the first time. The colony now has an out-and-out nationalist movement — KANU — and a moderate, tribal-based federation (which has not yet been given a name).

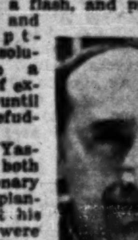
There is bound to be a bitter internecine quarrel between these two African parties for supremacy in January's elections. The fundamental difference between the two is that KANU aims to establish a predominantly African Government, while its opponents hope to win enough seats to enable them to form a multi-racial Government in alliance with Europeans and Asians.

The two African parties are, however, united on one point: both demand the release of Jomo Kenyatta. Whatever the results of the elections, therefore, the first major decision that will face the Kenya Government in January will be the immediate liberation of Kenyatta. In or out of prison, he remains the one African personality who can still unite all the Africans.

Dr. Yassky—Medical Pioneer

DR. Haim Yassky, who was Director of the Hadassah Medical Organization when he met his death in the convoy to Mount Scopus in April 1948, was commemorated yesterday when a Kupat Holim Clinic and a road in Beersheba were named after him.

Dr. Yassky was most happy when he was creating, planning, building and extending. His energy seemed inexhaustible, his power of concentration exceptional. He could sit through a long series of complex meetings, analyze some apparently baffling problem, grasp the essential point in a flash, and present a clear and acceptable solution to a group of experts until then befuddled.



Dr. Yassky was both a visionary and a planner, but his castles were not built in the air. For not only could he plan, but he was also the architect of his ideas. His plans were always presented with substance, with secure foundations and with a carefully prepared framework. His schemes would run the gauntlet of committee after committee, but it was remarkable how little modified they would emerge after all the handling and scrutiny. He thought clearly, he saw deeply. He could propel and launch Hadassah into new schemes costing tens of thousands of dollars but he would be cautious down to the last cent in checking expenditure.

He never spared himself where Hadassah or the Yishuv was concerned; no trouble was too great, no effort enough, no work too arduous. Those about him had to work and work hard. He would make demands but he was understanding, courteous and generous. There were occasions when his rebuff could be crushing and a sudden burst of temper consuming, his acid criticism devastating, but his quick smile, his warm appreciation and his personal generosity were always rewarding. He was firm and rigid in the interests of Hadassah, understanding and flexible in the interests of his staff, but pitiless and tyrannical in the demands on himself.

He gathered round him in directing the Hadassah Medical Organization many fine brains and some leading characters from the professional and human point of view. He stimulated his colleagues to greater and greater efforts on behalf of Medicine and the community.

Favourite Projects

In his last years, while he retained the guiding hand on all of the many branches of Hadassah's work, he devoted a wealth of energy to two of his favourite projects: preventive medicine and the Medical School.

It is tantalizing to recall that this man could have made an outstanding professor of preventive medicine, or a dynamic Dean of the new Medical School, or a distinguished principal medical officer of the Jewish State. Seldom has a man been endowed with so much energy, so much initiative, so many fruitful ideas, all wedded to organizing ability.

But I am sure he would wish to be remembered by us as we all will ever remember him — as Director of the Hadassah Medical Organization, Our Director.

ELI DAVIS

THE RIDDLE OF KNOSSOS

New Theory on Crete's Minoan Culture

By Professor L. R. PALMER

AMONG the triumphs of "prehistoric" archaeology, none stands higher than Sir Arthur Evans's discoveries at Knossos in Crete. As Evans himself wrote, the excavation of Crete at the beginning of the century entirely revolutionized our knowledge of its remote past and afforded the most astonishing evidence of a highly advanced civilization going back to the third millennium.

The discovery by Evans of the Minoan culture of Crete, which reached its acme in the Palace of Minos at Knossos, was wholly unexpected. It was of a magnificence and artistic refinement far exceeding anything that had been found at Mycenae or other sites on the Greek mainland. As Crete gradually disgorged its treasures during those exciting excavations of 1900-1905, the spirit of the place entered into Evans. The Greek mainland, in his eyes, paled to insignificance. Mycenae became for him a "transmarine offshoot from the Minoan stock," the dependency of an island empire ruled by a Cretan king, the legendary Minos.

Evans argued that this great Cretan civilization reached its end about 1400 B.C.E. when the palace was destroyed. Later, he maintained, the palace was occupied by "squatters."

Crete then declined into stagnation and powerlessness, and was ignored by the mainland. This was the period (C. 1400-1200 B.C.E.) when the mainlanders came into their own, extended their power over the Aegean and established themselves in Cyprus, but left Crete to itself. This thesis was argued with all the force of a powerful personality.

It is my view, reached after seven years' detailed research, that many of Evans's deductions were false, and that at times he misrepresented his findings. It is my conclusion, formed after an examination of the philological evidence, afterwards confirmed by a hitherto unknown diary kept by Evans's assistant, that the civilizations of both Crete and the mainland were, in fact, flourishing at the same time. Since Evans, no one has seriously questioned his picture of late Minoan Crete as powerless, decadent and isolated. On the contrary, it now appears that during the so-called "squatter" period it was a power vying with the splendour of the contemporary mainland kingdoms. The Mycenaeans, so far from leaving Crete alone, controlled the whole island from the Palace of Knossos. The entire picture of the ancient world during the 14th and 13th centuries constructed on Evans's findings must be revised.

Knossians Wrote Greek

Already in 1952 there came an event which struck consternation into Aegean archaeologists. This was the decipherment by a young architect, the late Michael Ventris, of the "prehistoric" script which Evans had dubbed "Linear B." The Linear B tablets, of vital interest to scholars, were jealously guarded by Evans throughout his lifetime. They were not published till 1952, 11 years after his death, at the age of 90. But on the basis of other texts, discovered near Pylos on the Bay of Navarino by the American archaeologist, C.W. Blegen, by June 1952 Ventris knew he had the answer. The language of the tablets was Greek.

The revelation that the Knossians of the 15th century were Greeks was a bitter blow to archaeology. As a leading German authority has admitted, no trace of an invasion could be detected in the archaeological finds: "The new masters continued the material culture along exactly the same lines as their predecessors." Most of the leading archaeologists swallowed their discomfiture. The Evans picture of a purely Minoan civilization simply had to be revised. Yet no one saw that acceptance of the Greekness of Minoan civilization around 1450 B.C.E. led to great historical difficulties. Was it plausible that the destruction of a major Greek palace at the end of the 15th century was the prelude to the great Greek expansion of the following centuries? Was there a revolt by the native Minoans? Did this explain the subsequent isolation and cultural decline of Crete?

Evans had no doubt that the clay tablets, testifying to a complex bureaucracy, belonged to the great period of the palace. The "squatters" of the reoccupation period, he thought, were certainly illiterate. But right from the beginning it was disquieting that the fussy script, down to the smallest squiggles, had remained unchanged during the 200 years which separate the fall of Knossos from the destruction of Pylos c. 1,200 B.C.E.

Again, the dialect was identical in both archives. Furthermore, analysis of the grain allocations revealed that the administrations of Pylos and Knossos were virtually identical. They even needed the same complex rationing system. The final straw was a technical investigation of the word for "this year." The tablets represent the accounts for the current year in which the palace was finally burnt and destroyed. Again and again we have references to "last year's deficit" and also to entries relating to "this year." The word for "this year" survived into a number of the later Greek dialects, and on the basis of these variant forms philologists reconstructed a Bronze Age parent form *kjawetes*. This very form actually turned up in a Pylos text.

More significant was the discovery that a similar Knossos tablet had the same word in a form intermediary between the Pylian and the later from: *sjawetes*. Here was an unmistakable philological stratification. The Knossos word was later than the Pylian.

By February this year dark suspicion had hardened to virtual certainty. I was convinced that the Knossos tablets, so far from being 200 years earlier, were, if anything, somewhat later than those of Pylos.

Day Book Found

It was at this point that I discovered, in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, the Day Book of the Knossos Excavations. This is a diary in 10 volumes kept by Duncan Mackenzie, Evan's chief assistant. Mackenzie was already an experienced excavator in 1900, and Evans at the age of 50 was directing his first venture. Mackenzie was enlisted because of his "great experience in keeping the records of an excavation." Day by day this valetudinarian Scot, with a "brush of red hair and an uncertain temper," after work had finished, patiently made his entries in the Day Book, giving grid references and measurements in centimetres, the whole being lavishly illustrated with sketch plans.

It is the entry relating to a small room situated a little to the west of the Northern Entrance Passage which causes the greatest disquiet. For Evans this chamber was the key to the stratification and the chronology of the tablets. He stated in his monumental work, "The Palace of Minos," that on the floor of this room were found lying stirrup jars of the very latest "squatter" style, whereas *underneath the clay floor in the underlying stratum* were inscribed tablets. Yet there were some queer things. The tablets found in this room carry pictures of stirrup vases of exactly the same type as the real ones found in the upper stratum. Worse still, one very fragmentary tablet alone lists no fewer than 1,800 such stirrup jars. Yet Evans himself notes that during the Later Palace Period (ending 1400 B.C.E.) clay vessels of this type are almost wholly wanting, although they became common during the "age of decadence." In some way the enormous quantities of pottery listed on the tablets had mysteriously been spirited out of the archaeological record. Yet archaeology depends largely on finds of potsherds.

"Room of the Stirrup Jar"

Thus many spotlights of suspicion were focused on the little "Room of the Stirrup Jar." My first search of the Day Book concerned this room. The entry for Tuesday, May 8, 1900, gave the answer. It records with its usual precision that large quantities of inscription tablets appeared *all over the floor* on the western side of the room.

On the same clay floor were found the stirrup jar and other vessels of a type marking the extreme limit of the Reoccupation Period. The entry is illustrated with a sketch plan on which are noted the exact positions of the tablets and the pottery. The corresponding plan in Evans's "The Palace of Minos" bears the words "In lower stratum inscribed tablets." There is no room for equivocation.

There are many such entries referring to tablets, all creating a similar impression.

No doubt remains in my mind that the large coherent deposits of tablets, are all coeval with the pottery which for Evans marks the end of the "squatter" period. A further point: there are enough cross-references between the groups of tablets found in the different parts of the palace to guarantee their homogeneity.

What are the historical implications of the new dating of the Knossos tablets to shortly after 1200 B.C.E.? Prehistoric archaeology itself now faces an inescapable challenge. For three-quarters of a century an unexampled wealth of material resources and brilliant intellectual gifts has been concentrated on the problems of Greece and the Aegean. This world was surrounded by the literate cultures of Egypt, Mesopotamia and the Hittites. Yet no one has seriously queried the current picture of post-1400 Crete as powerless, decadent and isolated. Now its rulers stand out as Greek intruders from the Mainland outshining in splendour the lands of Mycenae.

This makes better historical sense. Can one believe that the Mycenaeans at the height of their expansion would have left Crete alone, the strategic key to the Aegean? Further, the somewhat later date we have suggested for the destruction of Knossos fits in better with what we can gather about the end of Mycenaean civilization.

A further question of greater historical significance is the date of the entry of the Greeks into Greece. The accepted date is 1900 B.C. But now we can see that the Linear B script, so far from extending over time as more unhurried, is confined to the years around 1200. The date for the Greeks in Crete is correspondingly lower. This holds good also for the Mainland. More and more I incline to the view that the Greeks were comparatively recent arrivals, say, the time of the first shaft graves at Mycenae, dated to the 16th century B.C.E.

Reader's Letters

EL AL STRIKE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your article of July 22 on the ending of the El Al strike, I am reported to have said that "there is a certain lack of *esprit de corps* in the company at all levels." What I said was that there had been difficulties in the past in the relations between various categories of employees.

I also told your reporter that I hoped that the expansion of the company's activities, in the near future, would not require an increase in personnel, but I did not say that the existing establishment should be reduced.

Yours, etc.
MOSHE CARMEL
Tel Aviv, July 27.

INSURANCE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I should like to clarify some points in the correspondence on insurance policies in your issue of July 6.

Although Mr. Bar-Cohen of the Israel Insurance Association states that "because they have no Personal Accident section, the Policy terms for (accident benefits) insurance vary with each Company," it is a well-known fact that in other insurance branches, where all the clauses and terms are identical, sometimes various Companies give different interpretations to the same clause of a Policy, without the Israel Insurance Association being in a position to interfere one way or another.

The Israel Insurance Brokers Association (Hitahdut Sochnei Bituah BeIsrael) has stressed more than once the fact that an Insurance Policy is a contract between two parties (the Insurer and the insured), whose interests are not the same.

It is to be regretted that very often a person who would never have dreamt of accepting a contract without the help of a lawyer takes Insurance Policies direct from the Company or through a third party who has no knowledge of insurance matters.

In a previous letter to your paper, I pointed out that it is in the interest of the public to take out insurance through professional Brokers whose duty it is to give proper advice to the insured.

Yours, etc.
The Israel Insurance Brokers Association
Haifa Branch
J. CONFINO, Chairman

CAESAREA

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Having heard a great deal about the antiquities at Caesarea, I registered twice for a conducted tour with Egged but on both occasions the tour was cancelled because of lack of passengers. However, since I was determined to see Caesarea and since my 12-year-old twin sons are also ardent devotees of antiquities, we set off on our own private tour.

I am sorry to report that although Caesarea has many potentialities, many of them have been sadly neglected. The following improvements are badly needed: 1. directional signs to the sites; 2 information signs, such as are placed on the highways, explaining the significance of each of the diggings, walls, statues, etc.; 3. refuse receptacles on the beach to avoid having it strewn with garbage; 4. publicity, including travel information, booklets and brochures which can be sold at the site; 5. development of the beach, with dressing rooms etc., which would enable Caesarea to combine the best features of an antiquities site and a swimming resort.

Yours, etc.
EMANUEL GOLDBERG
Nahariya, July 28.

HORSE-RACING

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Introducing horse-racing here would be a calamity for Israel. I come from a country where horse-racing and pigeon shooting are in full swing and I can testify that many a home was destroyed through gambling by husband and wife or by one of them at a time. The result of betting by workmen, salaried employees, shop-keepers, etc., caused many disasters. Horse-racing is not interesting without betting, and betting will result in bookmakers opening offices in the big and small towns and the important villages, to give those who cannot go to the racecourse a chance to bet at home. Fancy the number of clandestine bookmakers who would infest the country.

I cannot believe that our Minister of Finance would for the sake of annual income, allow the introduction of an evil which will in the end prove harmful to a great part of the population.

Yours, etc.
JOHN SHUAI
Kibbutz Beit Keshet, July 18

VERB. SAP.

Latin and Greek have received pats on the back from American educators in a study financed by the Carnegie Corporation and carried out by the National Education Association and the Modern Language Association of America. The study recommends that Latin be "vigorously promoted" as a second language in American secondary schools.

The educators also recommend ancient Greek, Hebrew, classical Arabic, Chinese and Sanskrit; but they reserve their special praise for Latin. They remind students that Latin is the parent language of French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese. It has also, with Greek, furnished nearly the whole of the English intellectual vocabulary. Its literature is the key to many basic concepts underlying our modern political aesthetic and intellectual life.

"We view the decline of Latin in American education as an unfortunate result of radical and shortsighted efforts to 'modernize' the curriculum and make education 'practical,'" the report says.

PEN FRIENDS

MR. W. A. MEEUWS, a 21-year-old Dutch student, extremely interested in Israel, would like to correspond with an Israeli and would be especially pleased to find a girl in the Israel army willing to correspond with a Dutch boy. Some of his hobbies are swimming, judo, basketball, reading and all types of music. He can write in English, German or French. His address is [illegible], Haderschool C. [illegible], Bernhardkazerne, Amersfoort, Holland.

MR. A. A. ADIO Moses, a Labour Officer in the Nigerian Ministry of Labour, former General Secretary of the Nigerian Trades Union Congress, would like to correspond with an Israeli pen friend, man or woman, interested in trade unionism and social welfare, preferably but not necessarily under 50. His address is c/o Histadrut International Department, Arlosoroff Street, Tel Aviv.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Israel and Argentina

COMMENTING on the joint Israel-Argentine statement, on the liquidation of the Eichmann dispute, Ha'aretz (non-party) welcomes the end of "a controversy that was unpleasant and at certain stages threatened the future of the friendly relations between ourselves and Argentina."

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) hopes that it will not be long before the traditional friendly relations between Israel and Argentina are completely restored, by the exchange of ambassadors as well.

Haboker (General Zionist) writes: "Since the Argentine Government was the injured party, it is entitled to gratitude for consenting to this agreement." The paper blames the Israel Government for the "triumphant cries" with which it announced the capture of Eichmann, and for the "most unfortunate manner" in which it dealt with the matter.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) ends its editorial with the hopes that relations between the two countries will be fully restored, and that "the citizens of Argentina, who love democracy and hate tyranny, will follow, like the citizens of Israel, the just trial which will be held in Jerusalem against the greatest of the murderers of the human race, and against Nazism, the destroyer of peoples."

Home Needs First

Herut writes: "In Congo the Israelis were the first who hastened to supply medical aid" — not countries like Belgium, France or "wealthy America," — but little Israel, which is short of doctors for the development towns, the *ma'barot* and the Negev." The paper also cavils at the reported plan to establish an Afro-Asian faculty of medicine under the auspices of the Tel Aviv University, and demands that Israel should give priority to her own needs.

Hatsofe (National Religious) criticizes United Nations policy in the Belgian Congo, and says that instead of interfering in delicate political problems like the future status of Katanga, the U.N. should concentrate on constructive aid.

Davar (Histadrut) discusses employment problems, and asks for special efforts to deal with older people and those of limited capacity to work.

End to Grasshoppers

By THOMAS R. HENRY

WASHINGTON (NANA).— THE devastating grasshopper, close relative of the locust, may have met its ultimate conqueror.

The conqueror, reveals the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is a tiny parasite fly which lays its eggs inside the body of the female grasshopper. As a result she lays few eggs of her own and dies herself as soon as the parasite larvae emerge.

Agriculture scientists cite a recent serious outbreak in the Montana wheat fields. The "nymph" (young grasshopper) population ranged from 50 to 75 per yard. There was, however, an abundance of the parasite flies and by the end of the summer 80 per cent of the female grasshoppers were harbouring parasite larvae. They produced few eggs as a result, and by June two years later the count averaged only one grasshopper in four square yards, a decrease of 99 per cent.

Another study was conducted in Oregon, where the grasshopper population was from eight to 12 per square yard of range land. Seventy per cent of the females, however, contained parasite larvae. The next year there was only one grasshopper per four square yards. The parasites attacked again and after the matured larvae emerged in September, killing their hosts, the population was reduced to one in 20 square yards.

Fatal to Hosts

The parasite larvae are just as fatal to the host, if they do not emerge, because they secrete some sort of biochemical poison.

Researchers found the parasitized grasshoppers abundant on range land—seldom in cultivated areas. Apparently the flies avoid cultivated fields and the parasitized hosts do not migrate to these lands from the surrounding range.

Much remains to be learned, scientists say, about the factors that favour propagation of the tiny flies. It is assumed that they probably have their own natural enemies.

Continent Near East Conference

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CONTINENT NEAR EAST CONFERENCE

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CITY DAY CAMPS ARE POPULAR IN AUGUST



Cowboys and Indians provide happy summertime theme for youngsters at Kaitanot operated by municipalities, private groups, the Jerusalem YMCA and YMHA, and special programmes for polio-stricken and diabetic youngsters. Here with Indian feathered headdresses, tepees and gun-toting riders of the range, Jerusalem youngsters recreate a happily muddled version of the conquest of the U.S. West. In a carefree confusion of cultures, the Indian maiden at the right performs a sacred rain dance to the strains of "Mayim, Mayim."

Photos by Miriam Shamir

SYMBOLISM AND INNOCENCE

THE Jerusalem Artists' House now houses exhibitions by two Israel artists, Dov Ben-David and Paul Kerner, together with a show of "Iceland's Foremost Painters." Unfortunately, it is not our local artists but the Icelanders who are the attraction of the triple exhibition, organized in honour of the Hadassah visitors.

Dov Ben-David

MOST of Dov Ben-David's pictures are strongly influenced by Picasso's portrait stylizations, which render facial expression by dividing the subject into strictly delimited areas of light and shadow, contrasting in colour and presentation of detail.

The young artist uses this technique not without skill, bu he is heavier, clumsier and less expressive than the great master, and his emulation of his idol has handicapped the unfolding of his own personality.

Landscape No. 8 "On the Banks of the Seine," a really outstanding picture showing dreaming abandoned boats against an abstracted background, and No. 17, "Girl with a Jug," a portrait fluent in movement, pure in expression and painted in beautifully stylized tints with fine transitions, prove that the artist has something to say on his own.

The best of the works shown are the excellent Brecht illustrations. Austere handling of line masters the situation and renders the mood.

Paul Kerner

PAUL Kerner's conceptions are true to life, but there are some distortions of perspective with a hint of expressionism, and the colour does not adhere to reality. The trouble is that the changes thus effected have no power of expression: they are merely dull and out of keeping with the radiant light, the bright sun, the deep shadows and the multitude of tints in our region. What is the artist's point? We do not know.

Icelandic Art

THE Icelandic Art Exhibition presented by the Israel-Iceland Friendship League displays a cross-section of Iceland's painting during the 20th century.

The development of styles is simultaneous with that of art in other countries. But Iceland's artists have not striven for originality or endeavoured to do things that could shock the world. They have never been enthusiastic about modernism.

The creations in all styles represented demonstrate that Iceland's art is deeply rooted in the artists' love for their country, for nature and for people, especially for the beauty of women and the innocence of children.

Symbolism plays an important role in the island's painting. But the symbols are not the product of an intellectualistic approach. Ancient tales form the germs of some ideas: even abstract painting is based on the experience of landscape. "The Thaw" is a gay composition which springs from the joy of being alive.

This is a collection of masterpieces, although unfortunately it consists entirely of reproductions.



Gunnlaugur Blöndal: Portrait of a Girl (oil).
From the Exhibition of Icelandic Art at the Jerusalem Artists House

Horam-Arnan

THE exhibition of the Nora Studio in Jerusalem featuring Ruth Horam-Arnan is a delightful show.

This very young sabra paintress, who received sound art training at London's St. Martin's, has a fine sense of colour, most evident in the deliberate use of beautiful high-pitched tints which brightens her charming mixtures of paint. Her lines are delicate and one feels that her brush skips in a fairy-dance over the paper.

Ruth Horam-Arnan is an abstract painter. Her pictures, however, do not indicate that she is struggling with weighty problems. There is no ecstasy, no pretentiousness, not a sign of struggle with form and colour and no symbolic attitude. The young artist is just in love with life and with its everlasting beauty. A sensible young woman's enthusiasm for birds and flowers, music and movement, forests and buildings is transformed into fluent free composition, well-tempered by inherent taste.

Mrs. Horam is certainly not one of those artists whose creations reflect the longings of mankind or mirror the image of their epoch. She is only a faithful and modest paintress, but that is enough to make us like her.

GERSHON WALTER RON

Enjoying Hiroshige

THE Haifa Japanese Museum's second exhibition is entitled "Hiroshige and Japanese Landscape Painting." There are examples from other landscape painters and prints of birds, courtesans, fan studies, New Year greetings etc. by Hiroshige, but most of the 60 works displayed reveal him as a depicter of landscape.

Hiroshige combines acute observation with technique. In "Mishima Morning Mist" he catches the sharp clarity of the foreground figures outlined by the surrounding mist, while the rear ones are seen in softer silhouette. He differentiates between rain which falls in lines over the whole picture without obliterating the subject ("Ohashi in the Rain") and snow whose flakes are only visible where the colours of the motifs are in contrast ("Tenmangu Shrine"). The majority of us, I think, associate Hiroshige with rain, snow, sunsets with strips of red in the sky and clear nights. Sometimes his print colours are a little rich for me but how the deep blue of the water in "Mazaki after Snow" hints at icy cold! The power of evocative suggestion characterizes his colour. On the other hand, you have the delicacy of his pictures on silk, the realism of "Riverside Scene with Two Fishermen" and the fine austere perspective of the trees in "Landscape of Kuno-ga-Hara."

Hiroshige's strength lies in his construction, e.g. the use of ships in "Tahanawa, Edo" and their sails in "Homecoming Sails at Giyotoku." His starting point is traditional, the background hills and the foreground coulisse of a mountain from the sketchbook "Evening Snow at Hira," and the wide expanse of water and islands of "View of Itakushima." So with the idea behind his diagonals, yet with great originality he succeeds in manipulating his planes and diagonals to impart meaning to the subjects.

Many examples prove the point. First his planes. There is one piece from the series "Famous Places in the Eastern Capital," where the masts sell the scene behind. The centre of "Night Rain at Karasaki" lies in that dark overpowering tree, and the rain, falling in straight graded shades of grey, forms a background curtain. The big pull, however, comes in his diagonals, the purpose of which varies in each instance. Examine the well known "Shono, White Rain" and note how the driving shower on the men drenched despite their umbrellas is created by the direction of the hill, to which the trees and houses can be taken as either parallel or against. Then, in another, "Snow at Hira in the Evening," the tremendous slanting rhythm of the mountains brings out their folds. I much admired this latter work. Again the diagonal plays its part in the ladder of "Yatsuse-no-Sato," where it holds the picture together.

If all that is analysis, the method need not concern the person who approaches these works for sheer enjoyment, because of the atmosphere engendered, by the feeling of loneliness imparted in the distant lights of "Night Scene at Matsuchiyama" and the impression of the men pulling at their oars in "The Yodo River."

H.

In the Groove

IF you want to taste forbidden fruit—in this case Franz Lehar's fresh and melodious music in the original — you can acquire a 7" disc (45 RPM) of his, which contains all the favourite tunes from his successful "Paganini" (Telefunken—Hed Artzi —EP 124). Tener Heinz Hoppe and soprano Sonya Schöner sing with good voices and surprisingly clear diction, the Berlin Symphony Orchestra under Richard Mueller-Lamperts efficiently attending to the accompaniment.

HEINZ Freudenthal, the Chief Conductor of the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, has made many recordings abroad. Some of them have reached us lately. True to his avowed policy of interpreting neglected masterpieces, he has recorded Beethoven's "Meeresstille und Gluecksliche Fahrt" (Quietness at Sea and Lucky Voyage) with the choir and the symphony orchestra of the Hamburg NDR (Telefunken UV 175-7" 45 speed EP). Beethoven dedicated them "to the eternal Goethe," on whose poems they are based. The performance is faultless and should find new friends for this work through this recording. The other side of the disc presents Yosef Haydn's "The Storm," another forgotten choral work which Mr. Freudenthal resurrects and interprets perfectly.

APPARENTLY Cha-Cha-Cha is still in vogue for the market is ever being served with new releases. VOGUE EPL 7670, released by Hed Artzi-7" 45 speed—was made by Cuban René Touset and recorded at Hollywood's cabaret "Crescendo," with the authentic ring of Latin temperament and rhythm.

More sentimental tunes are impressed in Medium-Slow-Rock-Calypso on a disc by Gitta Lind and Christa Williams sung in German.—(Telefunken-Hed Artzi, EP-119 7" 45 speed) in close harmony and efficiently assisted by a dance orchestra led by Arno Flor.

Evergreens of times gone by are played on a 45 speed, 7" disc (Telefunken-Hed Artzi-EP 118), presenting on one side six tangos in fresh performance by Béla Sanders and his ballroom orchestra, whilst the reverse features six foxtrots attended to by Eddy de Jong on the Hammond Organ, assisted by a rhythm group.

Y.B.

Dr. HASSIA BARZEL REACHES ISRAEL

A large number of people eagerly awaited the arrival of Dr. Hassia Barzel yesterday at the Lod Airport. Dr. Barzel was returning from a several year stay in the U.S. where she had received her doctorate in Nutrition. Till only a few years ago, Dr. Barzel was only a housewife, one of many. As she phrases it, "I had three things — a husband, children and chronic rheumatism." The turning point of her life came when she bought for her home a simple mixer, for making fruit and vegetable juices. Shortly afterwards her rheumatic pains ceased abruptly.

Mrs. Barzel questioned leading specialists concerning the possible cause of her cure and they granted the possibility that controlled diet based on a varied vegetable menu might heal difficult ailments, including rheumatism. At this point Mrs. Barzel decided to devote herself to the study of nutrition, particularly of vegetables. The 38-year-old mother and wife applied to one of the well-known universities in the U.S.A. asking to be accepted as a student of nutrition. The University accepted her, even granting her a scholarship. The oldest daughter, Tirtza, took over the housekeeping, and the mother took off for the U.S.A. Developments from this point forward took a fabulous pace.

The student Hassia studied night and day. The professors were dumbfounded at her progress. In her second year Hassia had already received a position as a laboratory assistant, thus gaining the opportunity to work independently. For eight months she did research on "The Vitamin and Mineral Content of Vegetables." The research evoked a storm within the University, its findings having exceeded all expectations, compelling the established professors to re-examine the scientific figures given in nutrition charts. Even the Nutrition Council showed interest in the findings of this research. Professor Whitehead recommended awarding the young researcher a doctorate in Nutrition, and the recommendation was unanimously approved despite the unprecedentedly short time of study preceding it.

Hassia remained in the U.S.A. to lecture on "The Counterweight". She was invited to lecture in several countries, but as she became homesick she packed her bags, this time to go home. On Dr. Hassia Barzel's U.S. lecture tour she spoke on: The Counterweight (the question of making up a properly balanced menu), Cosmetic Nutrition (the woman's menu), Vitamins as a Cure for Arterial Calcification, New Figures for Vitamin Content of Vegetables and other studies in this area. Dr. Barzel has mentioned that an Israel institution has asked her to enlighten this country's public concerning these important subjects.

(Adit.)

THE MIRACLE OF ULPAN ETZION:

Kishon — A Hungarian Anglo-Saxon

By HELGA DUDMAN

PRACTICALLY everyone in Israel knows Ephraim Kishon as the country's leading — fact, uncontested — humorist. The vast majority of the population also knows that Kishon came to Israel from Hungary some years ago (ten, to be exact) without knowing any Hebrew (not one word, to be exact).

To find out a little more about Kishon, I visited first his English translator, Yohanan Goldman. He is the editor of the daily bulletin of the United States Information Service, where he began work seven years ago as a translator. What *The Jerusalem Post* readers get are translations from the Hebrew of Kishon, whose native language was of course Hungarian, into the English of Goldman, whose native language was German.

As I sat down in his office in the American Embassy, he said, "Before I met him, knowing only his writing, I thought he was an elderly man." But he continued reassuringly, "He's not, though. He looks very young. When I met him some years ago, he looked like a baby."

In 1950, at 25, Goldman told me, Kishon was already an established and popular writer in Hungary, well treated by the regime. (His father was a banker; and young Kishon had studied art history at the University.) That year he suddenly decided to come to Israel. From a conference abroad to which he had been sent, he simply neglected to go home. A hitherto totally assimilated Jew, he arrived instead in Israel.

His teacher at the Ulpan, Mr. Livny, recognizing Kishon's fervent eagerness to learn, gave him extra help, and Kishon promised to dedicate his first Hebrew book to Livny. He did; illustrated by the author, it won the 1956 Sokolow prize.

Kishon began writing in Hebrew, and was printed first in the beginners' vowelled paper. His earliest contributions to "Ma'ariv" were rejected with the observation that he had no possible chance of ever becoming a successful writer. (The first English translations submitted to *The Jerusalem Post* were also rejected.) Eventually he was "discovered" by the late Dr. Azriel Carlebach; and that was the beginning.

I asked whether Kishon perhaps had fantastic linguistic endowments to explain his achievement in writing humour (far trickier than tragedy) in Hebrew. "Not particularly," said Goldman. "He simply worked very, very hard."

JAPANESE VERSION OF PLAY

THE two men have an unusually happy working association. There is respect, and enjoyment of each other's work. "For me, it's like a hobby," said Goldman, who spends around three hours on each piece of translation.

I asked a leading question: "Do you consider your translations 'English' or 'American'?"

"Partway between," answered Goldman, who was born in Transylvania, came to Israel when he was 19, and picked up his English from the British army and from books.

He feels unable to do Kishon's translations into German (the humorist's plays are well received in Germany), Goldman's mother tongue. He is also not responsible for the Japanese translation of a Kishon play produced in Tokyo a few years ago.

Next day I went to visit Kishon in his north Tel Aviv home, where he lives with his second wife, an attractive Sabra.

He was at work in a small book-lined air-conditioned study. He wore a white shirt, brown slacks, blue-and-red socks and matching slippers.

I had jotted in my notebook the words: Hungarians... Hobbies... Humour. Hebrew. The fact that they all mysteriously began with "H" might, I felt, give a disciplined structure to the talk.

I mentioned the prominence of Hungarians as humorists — Kishon himself, his cartoonist colleague Dosh of "Ma'ariv," George Mikes (the author of, among other books, one on Israel, and a friend of Kishon, who says, "He writes Hungarian in English"), I even included the American comedian and actor, Ernie Kovacs.

"It's a misunderstanding," Kishon said. "Many Hungarians happen at the moment to be talented, but there's no logic to it. The world's best water polo team is also Hungarian. But it doesn't mean a thing, except that there happen to be 12 excellent Hungarian water polo players."

He knew Kovacs as an actor and had read his novel on television. "But," he said, "he's American; he's less Hungarian than Leslie Howard." The Englishman's Englishman, I learned from Kishon, spent the first 23 years of his life in Hungary.

MAD DENTIST'S OFFICE

KISHON is an omnivorous reader. His work reflects a kind of wit that is academic (in the best sense), as well as spontaneously imaginative. Rather doubtfully I asked, "Do you have any hobbies? Ceramic ashtrays?"

Kishon brightened and stood up immediately. "Come, I will show you my hobby." He led me through the spacious flat, past the large living room with its low Japanese-style coffee table. Beyond the kitchen was a tiny workroom. Neatly hung on the wall were scores of pliers, clippers, and pinchers; overhead was a weighted tsoliey contraption. It all looked like the office of a mad dentist. On the work-bench was a copper-topped object with a raised design. "I do — how do you call it? — copper relief," he explained. "It is a dying art. Very expensive.

EPHRAIM KISHON

Nobody can pay for it."

I was surprised, because many highly articulate men who are good on footnotes cannot change a light bulb. "No," he said with amiable decisiveness, "all humorists can draw. And when I was at the kibbutz I was a locksmith. I am a very good locksmith."

We walked back past a hall window to which Kishon had given a highly individualized stained-glass treatment. In the study he showed me still another hobby: 8-mm. home-movie equipment.

I asked about the Hebrew. "It was the most difficult thing I have ever done," he said. "I think it proves you can do anything, if you want to badly enough. Ten years ago, I would have said it was impossible for me to write in Hebrew. I had become reconciled to the idea that my career as a writer was over. And if I had been rich, or had not had to, I could never have done it. It was necessity, will, and a love of the language. I was in love with the language from the first moment. It was very mathematical."

Kishon is in the unique position of being able to say — as he does, disarmingly — "Everybody knows me."

It is doubtful whether (keeping in mind the distinction between performing and creative funny-men) any humorist is appreciated by so broad a group of his fellow-citizens, both high-brow and low-brow. The country, it must be admitted, is small; but everybody likes Kishon.

A remarkable aspect of his universality is that the more one knows of what he is writing about, the more one finds to enjoy. He can be appreciated by a South African who has never visited here (outside of Israel, his book in English, "Look Back, Mrs. Lot," with illustrations by Meir Ronnen of *The Jerusalem Post*, has so far been distributed only in South Africa). He can be read, at progressively more incisive levels, by the two-week tourist, the six-month resident, or the old-timer.

English readers miss one of his best aspects: his linguistic inventiveness. And, of course, what appears in English is only a fraction of his contributions to "Ma'ariv."

There is just one consolation. The author himself is full of admiration for Goldman's translations into English, which he feels to be far better than those into the other eight or so languages appearing each week in Tel Aviv's polyglot press. (Kishon is, however, perfectly satisfied with the translations into Hungarian, which he does himself.) Kishon is also known to theatre-goers (they have staged a couple of his longer plays) and to the cabaret crowd — his "Green Onion" group is one of Israel's most popular.

Kishon is about to become a dollar-earning export (added-value, about 100 per cent.). The American publication of "Look Back, Mrs. Lot," by Knopf's new Athenaeum Press, is scheduled for early next year. Kishon is, of course, worried about it (humorists tend to be worriers). He doubts whether his particular message and style are universal enough to appeal in America, which he visited two years ago under a "State Department programme." He is perfectly aware that the very factors which make him top man in Israel — that evocative grasp of local circumstances — cannot possibly have the same effects in America.

But there is an element which may offset the fact that some of the jokes are going to be lost on Americans who know only America.

This is the fact that although Kishon writes satire, he is far from being a cynic. And people seem to love precisely these humorists who love people. One cannot escape the feeling that Kishon likes even those of his characters whom he has made benighted, aggressive or in other ways less than lovable.

It is this quality of humour with affection, rather than bitterness, which marks the widely popular American humorists — from Mark Twain (greatly admired by Kishon, who read him in the original Hungarian) to Will Rogers, from Fred Allen and Ogden Nash. Kishon feels he knows Americans; but perhaps he underestimates them when he worries about his book's reception.

500 Kids 'Afloat' at YMCA

FIVE hundred Jerusalem boys and girls are "afloat" this month in a wealth of projects as they learn about other countries and peoples. At the YMCA's summer camp, the theme is the "Seven Seas."

This camp is the only one in the capital which has a swimming pool on the premises. It utilizes it not as a place to splash around in but to teach its various age groups of boys and girls how to swim.

"If we had another pool we could easily double attendance," says Mr. Haig Makhalian, Membership Secretary. "The worst part of my job is turning away applicants. We run two camps, each for 500 children, one in July, the other in August."

The fee is IL.33 per term. YMCA members get a ten per cent reduction.

The overall camp programme is under the direction of Mr. Herbert Minard, YMCA General Secretary, with Mr. Ze'ev Lewandahl in charge of sports and Mr. Shafik Sakall heading all other phases of the programme.

Most of the children speak Hebrew and the projects are conducted in Hebrew. Should one of the children not know the language one of the 15 group leaders sits by his side and whispers an English translation.

Lunches (non-kasher) are served on the premises (IL.30 for 20 lunches), but only 30 per cent of the children take advantage of this. Another ten per cent bring their lunches from home and eat in the dining room with others. The rest go home to eat.

The camp has a five-day week, from Monday through Friday, and the day generally begins at 9 a.m. and ends at 4.30. One full-length movie is shown every week, and shorts every day.

Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom recently toured the camp. The YMCA is playing host to 20 social welfare cases free of charge this term.

M.D.



WOODEN, DOUBLE-HEADED CUP.
From an exhibition of African Art (Mr. S. Dubiner's Collection) opening Saturday at noon at the Bezalel Museum, Jerusalem. The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, will open the exhibition.

Entertainment in Haifa

A MIXED group of entertainment artists are now appearing nightly at the Ramat Hadar Club in Haifa, following their stand in Tel Aviv.

Miss Dolores Paine, a native of St. Andrew, Jamaica, sings Blues and West Indian folksongs. She is pleasant and quiet-spoken, and her style reflects her personality. She puts over her songs with a smile and is equally happy recalling her tours of entertainment centres. Before coming to Israel, she appeared in Cyprus, and before that in England.

Lily Doali, who was born in Vienna, is a first-rate acrobat. Quiet and neat, she gives an amazing performance as an "plastic body" that appears to defy the usual rules of anatomy. Her performance looks effortless, even easy, until one tries to emulate her. But she admits that it takes a lot of work and unremitting practice.

Larry Lawrence, a coloured singer from Yorkshire with a big voice, happy temperament and high spirits, specialises in tap dancing, singing and accompanying himself on the guitar. In one number, his long-limbed wife Stellita joins him in dance. Off the floor, he is happy to talk about his successes and failures in show business. With the artists coming from varied backgrounds, each specializing in a style of his own, the performance is well-balanced, clean and enjoyable.

YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

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SPOTLIGHT ON BRITISH JEWRY

In fact

By S. G. HYMAN

THE JEWISH IMMIGRANT IN ENGLAND, 1870-1914 by Lloyd P. Gartner. Allen and Unwin, London. 330 pp. 30s.

THIS is American research at its best—a worthwhile subject, sound scholarship, meticulous annotation (one note contains 32 references), and with an eminently readable presentation of the results. It is the first work on the subject since the doctoral thesis of our own Dr. Georg Halpern written in 1902.

Mr. Gartner had a neatly delimited period to study, from the beginnings of that movement of Jews from the ghettos of central and eastern Europe which formed the basis of the present Jewish community of Great Britain, to its virtual stoppage on the outbreak of World War I.

Veterans and Newcomers

Mr. Gartner's sifting of his enormous material — there are 24 pages of bibliography, besides the unpublished manuscripts to which he had access and the personal accounts of people he interviewed — provides valuable material for future students of the British trade union and socialist movements; of Jewish, especially Yiddish, journalism; and of the Jewish theatre. He traces in detail the earlier stages of the struggle for the change-over from the aristocratic regime in British Jewry as represented by the first Lord Rothschild, Chief Rabbi Hermann Adler and the members of the Anglo-Jewish Association, to the present (loose) ascendency of the Board of Deputies. Although he disclaims intimate knowledge of English-Jewish life, he is remarkably at ease in such mazes as the quarrel between the "English" United Synagogue and the "foreign" Federation of Synagogues led by Lord Swaythling. He describes objectively the unwillingness of the older-established Jews to receive the "greeners"; the exploitation of immigrants by unscrupulous agents at the ports of embarkation and arrival; the sweating of immigrant labour by master tailors and boot- and shoemakers, themselves a sorely-depressed class; the efficient but somewhat cold charity of the Jewish Board of Guardians and the warmer-hearted activities of the Poor Jews' Temporary Shelter; the education of the immigrant children in the primitive *hadarim* and in such institutions as the Jews' Free School, which, with over 4,000 pupils, became the largest and probably the best elementary school in the country. He deals with the growth of anti-Semitism and with the moves to curb Jewish immigration in spite of the fact that "the immigrant began to support himself practically from the day he came" and that "Jewish charity was extensive and generous and at times far-sighted. But the Jewish immigrant stood on his own feet usually unsupported, shaky though he sometimes was." At the same time he notes the unhappiness in England of such men as Ahad Ha'Am and Rabbi Meir Berlin, who were unable to find there the rich cultural and spiritual content of East European Jewry.

There must be many now living in Israel who will recall men and scenes described by Mr. Gartner. To me he brings back my home in Goodmans Fields — one of the most thickly populated areas in England in spite of the name. We were 12 parents and children, crowded into a small house, the only washing facilities the kitchen tap. But we were fortunate, we had the house to ourselves. Across the narrow street were some of the many thousands of the East End tenement buildings, ill-ventilated, unsanitary, decaying, death-traps when fire broke out, in which tailors, cutters, pressers, seamstresses sweated at starvation wages from early morning till late at night, often till after midnight, in the same rooms as their "exploiters" ate and slept, gave birth and died. Yet the children were somehow given a good education and now, with their children, form the prosperous manufacturing, trading, academic and professional Jewry of Britain today, living in Hampstead, Kensington, Hendon, Harrow, and Park Lane, and further afield, while the Whitechapel of then — or what is left of it after the bombings of the last war — has become a great factory area.

In those miserable tenements lived some remarkable men. The slum houses provided no bathrooms, but many of them contained magnificent private Talmudic libraries and the beginnings of the English libraries of the anglicizing children. Mr. Gartner speaks of the Hebrew writer by choice who was a peddler by necessity. I well remember the saintly Rabbi Hayyim Zundel Maccoby, the Kamenitzer Maggid, to whose Yiddish *droshes*, two and three hours long, the little boy, starved of fresh air — though he did not know it — would listen in fascination.

Completing the Picture

These and many other wonderful men are spoken of by Mr. Gartner. Perhaps he will put us into his debt again by writing two further volumes. One should carry on his account of British Jewry from 1914 to today, now that, with no more immigration, it is firm-set in its character. The other, for which he surely has material, should give more of the intimate social life and folklore of the Jews of Britain in the early part of the century, before the memories fade or the records disappear: Lord Rothschild's traditional, almost regal, visit on foot through the East End every Yom Kippur. The farm wagon loaded with leafed branches cut from his estates which he had distributed for the *succot* of the Rabbis. The coach, with horses led by hand, which for a ha'penny, would give you a ride round the streets on Purim in remembrance of Mordecai's triumphal procession through the streets of Shushan Ha-Bira. The courtesy of the Yiddish-speaking London policemen to the old men and women who had no English. The pavement markets and the street vendors' cries — why did all the jellied-eel stalls seem to belong to people called Isaacs? The boxing matches at the Wonderland Hall, with the standing audience, in defiance of the rules and with enthusiasm, urging their favourite to "it 'im in the *kishkes*!"

and fiction

By PAULA ARNOLD

THE CROSSING POINT by Gerda Charles. Eyre and Spottiswoode, London. 274 pp., 18s.

WE have had some excellent novels about English Jews lately, notably Sir Charles Snow's "The Conscience of the Rich" and young Brian Glanville's novels, rather uneven, but showing remarkable gifts. The book under review (by a regular contributor to the London "Jewish Chronicle") gives a crosscut of several strata of Jewish suburbia, mainly the lower middle class clustered around the synagogues and the various organizations sprouting off it. A few scenes also take us to the upper strata, and these chapters are extremely funny and very good indeed. We are introduced to some charitable ladies organizing bazaars and balls in favour of various charities, and the true motivation of these do-gooders, social ambition, comes out clearly. Sara Gabriel has been asked to help out as part-time secretary to one of these ambitious women. She is writing letters cadging costly advertisements:

Sara was just beginning to type when a small, blonde woman came in, dressed in a pale-blue suit of finest tweed and wearing two diamond rings. "Mirry!" said Mrs. Davies jerking across to her and the two women burst into immediate and non-stop conversation, circulating restlessly about the table where Sara was trying to work... "Have you tried Harper Bros.?" asked Mirry. "Not a sausage. They've exhausted their charity allocations — perhaps we might try another letter. Perhaps," turning to Sara, "you might — oh, Mirry, this is Miss Er — who's helping me." Mrs. Vincent leaned over the typewriter. "Oh! You're trying Cohen & Phillimore? They ought to be good for fifty." — "Fifty! They took a full page last year." — "Yes, darling, but Flora Levy swiped a full page off them only a month ago for their do." — "It's pure poaching," said Mrs. Davies, petulantly. "I'm getting absolutely fed up with Flora. She had no right to approach Phillimore's for her lot. I do think our Cause ought to have priority. After all, the Society was founded ages before her old Care Committee." — "She only started it because she lost the chair to you."

And so it goes.

Characterization Excellent

Sara loves Rabbi Norberg, of refugee origin. He is handsome, though getting stout and middle-aged, and the story centres around his attempts to get married. He is still much sought after, and there are three women in the offing: a charming, very young and boyish girl, Sophie; a pretty but obviously hard and self-centred one, Lillie; and the above-mentioned Sara, warmhearted and attractive, beautiful in good moments, loving and kind always, far above the average in intelligence and thoughtfulness. Her father is a violent, bigoted man who tyrannizes his four daughters. One has married and got away from him, another throws herself away on a fraud whose story is somewhat transparent. Altogether the plot, if the old-fashioned word is permitted, is quite negligible. Nothing much happens. But the different backgrounds are quite brilliantly lighted up, with intelligence, integrity and firmness, and the character-drawing, subtle and unspectacular, is excellent. So is the dialogue, even when it takes up rather much space, at least as regards sociological and philosophical discussions. But perhaps in a Jewish environment of this kind, if the tale means to be realistic, this is inevitable.

When Sara also helps out typing for some visiting delegates from America, we get amusing glimpses of these gentlemen at the meeting of the "International Judean Council," doing themselves well at the Savoy and at the cost of the Council Conference calling up the Argentine by telephone, to hold such world-shaking conversations as this: "Hello, Niremberg? How are you. You are? Good. Good. Now, listen. My dear fellow, I can't complain. Not so bad considering the English weather. Say — what's it like over there? Yes? Yes? Well, we could certainly do with some of that sunshine right here. You know we've got Saretsky over here with us. You met him in Cincinnati last year, remember? Suffers with his sinus. Yeah." — And more of the same for another three minutes.

Comment on Israelis

Miss Charles — who does not seem to have been in Israel, at least we can find no indication that she has — sees deeper than most, in assessing correctly the impact which the existence of Israel has had on the Diaspora, and she has some shrewd things to say about the Israelis, usually through Rabbi Norberg's mouth, as for instance:

"I've been a staunch Zionist for the best time of my life. But—before you see Israel, it's an image of the heart. Afterwards... well, it has become a necessity of the head. You know, not only have non-Jews (the pro-Semites. I mean, I'm not talking about the antis at the moment) got a strange, beglamoured notion about the Jews in their heads. The Jews have it too. We are always expecting more from our own people than perhaps we have a right to... It is not that I undervalue the marvel which we have brought about. I see the wonder. Imagine!" he said in an astonished voice. "A collection of Jews who don't ask to be loved. Who don't ask for pity. Who don't wait, eager with self-justification, trembling and anxious, for other people's approval. This is a great miracle. But even miracles have to be paid for... Israel is paying her price all right. She is buying her toughness, her immunity from European nerves, at the cost of — what shall I call it? — the strange, flexible, melancholy intelligence which was our special quality. We have exchanged our sad, aged wisdom for an intransigent and thrusting ability."

It is quite significant that neither Rabbi Norberg nor any of his circle who call themselves Zionists ever have the remotest idea of emigrating. Nay, even more: A *Hahshara* farm connected with a Yeshiva and meant to keep the prospective Olim on the right path, gradually stops being a farm and becomes a Yeshiva like others. Miss Charles is so convincing always that we have no reason to disbelieve her presentation on this point, especially as she has no axe to grind and is evidently the same sort of Zionist as Rabbi Norberg.

This is an extremely readable, often charmingly satirical and always highly professional book which makes the reader eager to see Miss Charles' further efforts. It is her second novel, but the first has not come this reviewer's way.



BIRD-MAN FIGURE. WOOD.—From Sanufu, Ivory Coast and Sudan. From B. Dubiner's Collection of African Art, opening on Saturday, August 6, at the Bezalel Museum, Jerusalem.

DREAMS AND DESPAIR OF RUSSIAN JEWRY

By SRAYA SHAPIRO

KNIGA O RUSSKOM EVREISTVE (A book on Russian Jewry), essays covering the period between 1860 and 1917. Edited by Prof. M. Wischnitzer. The Union of Russian Jews, New York. 502 pp.

STRUGGLES OF A GENERATION — The Jews under Soviet Rule, by Benjamin West. Massada. Tel Aviv. 216 pp.

ALTHOUGH different in scope and approach, the two books lead the reader to one conclusion: Russia has no place for Jews.

"Kniga o Russkom Evreistve," a scholarly work, was meant to record the story of the Jews in Russia from the period of hope, announced by the reforms of Alexander II, to the Revolution, when the old forms of Jewish life were shattered.

The late Prof. Mark Wischnitzer, who prepared the book for printing, was an historian of high repute. The articles are signed by such names as Jacob Lestchinsky, the noted Jewish sociologist; Mark Aldanov, a novelist of repute; President Itzhak Ben-Zvi; Prof. B.Z. Dinur, former Minister of Education, and Yosef Klausner, the late Professor of Hebrew Literature at the Hebrew University. The book was subsidized by the Conference of Jewish Material Claims against Germany.

The picture which emerges from this study is that of a large and active community, torn between dream and despair. The reforms of the 1860's promised liberalization, if not liberty, but the pogroms of the early 1880's dispelled illusion. A renewed effort of finding respite for Jewish sufferings by teaching them Russian and persuading them to adopt, externally at least, the Russian way of life, also ended bitterly by the 1905 pogroms. Many Jews were forced to drastic conclusions about their prospects of attaining a decent livelihood in Russia. The waves of emigration also brought many immigrants to Palestine.

The 1917 Revolution rekindled Jewish hopes in Russia. First, there was a period of liberal democracy, during which the Jewish community of Moscow was reinforced by many thousands of refugees from the Western provinces. For the Jewish communists, the new regime was to solve "the Jewish question" by abolishing all distinctions between men—by abolishing creed, in the first place. Zionists were persecuted, by communist Jews even more than by the Russians, because they maintained their Jewish national identity. The main stroke, in Soviet Russia, came soon after the Second World War when Stalin's regime set loose the latent anti-Semitism. Mr. Benjamin West, who has made a close study of the fate of Russian Jews, presents many facts to prove that the regime is still very anti-Semitic, although much of the official invective is today directed against Israel and not against the Jewish people. However, the people in Soviet Russia seems to be so imbued with anti-Semitism that there is little hope for Jews to live freely and maintain their identity even under a more liberal government.

Mr. West's book lacks the scholarly detachment which makes Prof. Wischnitzer's work so valuable. It is also somewhat plaintive in tone, a handicap for the non-Jewish reader. But one has no reason to doubt the facts he records. And, in a Jew, these facts certainly provoke a shudder.

A Dissident Jewish Sect

By R.J. Zwi Werblowsky

KARAITES IN BYZANTIUM by Zvi Ankori. Columbia University Press. 1959. 546 pp.

THE sectarians have come into their own lately and there are many reasons for this renewed interest. The main villains of the piece are, of course, the Dead Sea or Qumran sectarians. Pharisees, Sadducees, Essenes, Qumran Covenanters — the idea that Judaism and Jewish history are no monolithic block but a kaleidoscope of conflicting tendencies, movements and parties is becoming more and more familiar. The great *kibbutz galuyot* taking place in our generation also contributes its share to the new perspective. Kurds, Iraqis, Anglo-Saxons, Yemenites, Germans — it takes Jews of all kinds to make a nation. But all these, whether still orthodox or not, have been reared on a common standard of reference which was none other than "normative" i.e. Pharisaic - talmudic - rabbinic Judaism. But now even the outsiders to that tradition, Samaritans and Karaites, have been gathered up in this process of "assembling the dispersed," and both Samaritans and Karaites are entitled under the Law of Return to claim repatriation to Israel as their right.

Yet the differences between the two groups of outsiders are enormous. Rabbinic tradition has always insisted on the historical accuracy of the biblical account according to which the Samaritans were descendants of semi-converted settlers from the Assyrian Empire who came to Palestine after the fall of Samaria and the Northern kingdom. The Samaritans, on their part, insist that they are the descendants of the original Israelite inhabitants, i.e. of the ten tribes, and that they alone have preserved the old Mosaic tradition pure and undefiled. Once a large and powerful group, they dwindled to a tiny fossilized sect, saved from certain extinction by the advent of Zionism to Palestine.

Unique Phenomenon

The Karaite case is different. They are an undoubted branch of the Jewish tree. A dissident sect whose early beginnings go back to the 8th century, that is to a period when rabbinic Judaism in the diaspora was well on its way to its final crystallization under the centralized authority of the Babylonian academies and exilarchs. Among the many Jewish sects "Karaism stands out as a unique phenomenon," it being "the only dissenting group within Judaism that has survived" and that can boast of an "imposing record of literary creativity the fruits of which have largely been preserved."

Karaite history has been one of many vicissitudes and profound changes and readjustments. Rooted in the messianic ferment and unrest characteristic of the turmoils of the Umayyad era, and born against the background of anti-rabbanite protest in the period of prosperity and of increasingly centralized authority under the Abbasid caliphate, Karaism started off as a local phenomenon of Babylonian Jewish history. Much of what it stood for in its early days under the leadership of Anan ben David was vehemently repudiated by later generations of Karaites when the centre had moved from Babylonia to Palestine. The "Zionist" phase of Karaite life and ideology saw a remarkable flowering, the "Golden Age" of Karaite literature. By the time the Palestinian centre collapsed finally and irrevocably with the capture of Jerusalem by the Crusaders (1099), a new centre, active, creative and prosperous had developed in the Byzantine Empire and its capital Constantinople.

From there Karaite history went on to the Crimea, Lithuania, Russia. A remarkable literary renaissance took place in 19th century Russia where the Karaites enjoyed privileges denied to the "Jews," i.e. Rabbanites, in the pale of settlement. Here, indeed, for the first time the consciousness of solidarity of fate and unity of national essence was intentionally breached. Until then, in spite of mutual recriminations, sectarian bickering and solemn excommunications, Karaites and Rabbanites had recognized each other as Jews. "Mixed marriages" were not infrequent and the Cairo Genizah has yielded many marriage contract (*ketubot*) in which Karaite and Rabbanite partners undertake to respect each other's religious sensibilities in such crucial matters as calendar reckoning (resulting in different dates for the festivals), differences in dietary laws and the like.

Fascinating Reading

Dr. Ankori's impressive study deals with the rise of the Karaite community in the Byzantine empire. It is a tribute to his subject as well as to his writing that so specialized a subject can make such fascinating and absorbing reading. The wealth of scholarship and original research embodied in his 457 pages of text (of which about a third seems to be taken up by closely printed footnotes) is the most eloquent reply imaginable to the "monolithic" approach to sectarian studies. Karaism as a historical and living phenomenon, to be interpreted in terms of its inner dynamic as well as against its Rabbanite and non-Jewish general background, varied not only according to historical periods but also according to geographical and social factors. The development of the flourishing Jerusalem centre overlaps and cuts across the bitter Palestine vs. Babylonia contest that strained Rabbanite Judaism almost to bursting point and ended with the victory of Babylonia. But whereas some historians thought they could sufficiently explain Karaism in the somewhat crude terminology of Marxism, Dr. Ankori shows that much more goes into the writing of a comprehensive social history than "social protests" and the like.

Where, in fact, and why did Byzantine Karaism originate? Many theories have been advanced: the Crimea, the Khazars, Byzantine Rabbanite Jews converted by Karaite missionary activity. Whereas the former possibilities commended themselves to later Karaites, bent on proving their distinctness from the rest of Jewry, the latter theory would chime in with early Karaite desire to prove its historic or dynamism and vitality. But neither is true: earlier Karaite literature nowhere shows anything but contempt or indifference for the Khazars whom one would expect to be banished as Karaite trophies had they ever really converted to Karaism instead of to Rabbanism. As for Jewish conversions, Dr. Ankori rightly speaks of the "failure of a mission." Once the original impetus had spent itself, the Karaite sect remained static. They might spread and migrate from Babylonia to Palestine and Egypt, but they were always and everywhere a minority *and they knew it.* This awareness — Dr. Ankori calls it a real "minority complex" — had important repercussions even in the *halachic* sphere. Like the Shi'ite Muslims, the Karaites knew that arguments based on general (i.e. majority) consent (*ijma* in Islamic, *edah* in Karaite terminology) must be carefully handled by a minority lest they boomerang back on the heads of those who want to use them, and Dr. Ankori's comparisons here are extremely instructive.

Sweeping Innovations

The author's answer on the Byzantine question is as simple as it is convincing: the Byzantine conquests of Syrian and Babylonian territories. Suddenly Karaites found themselves within the borders of a Christian empire. There and then began the inevitable trek to the great commercial, maritime and urban centres, and the author's reconstruction of these developments takes the reader through a course in Byzantine economic geography. But the economic and social changes and the demographic shifts are not the whole story. The growth of the new centre and the new Byzantine orientation also entailed a shift from Arabic to Hebrew (in literature) and to Greek (in the vernacular). It strengthened the ties with Jerusalem as it weakened those with Babylonia. It forced Karaism — if it wanted to survive at all — to develop a new kind of flexibility.

Here, perhaps, Rabbinism triumphantly showed its superiority, for it had been doing all along, as a matter of principle, what Karaism was forced to do, in its own manner no doubt and on its own premises, in the long run. It is all very well to take one's stand on the Written Law and to reject rabbinic tradition with its theory of an Oral Law, but in the end some kind of "transmission" or tradition had to be acknowledged also by the Karaite community, and some technique of progressive legislation and halachic interpretation had to be evolved if the group wanted to cope with changing circumstances. Dr. Ankori shows how the road on which Karaism embarked in the 11th century beginning with almost imperceptible adjustments, ended in the 15th century with the most sweeping innovations. Even the hallmark of Karaism, the prohibition of *sasiy* (as distinct from *kindling*) a light or fire on the Sabbath was relaxed and Karaite scholars argued with much subtlety and using much subterfuge (for fear of the conservative "mob") that genuine Karaite teaching required the kindling of Sabbath-lights!

Modern Analogies

It is, of course, easy to draw the sweeping great lines of historical development. Dr. Ankori has marshalled a vast amount of material and there is no limit to his painstaking attention to details great or small, e.g. his careful assessment of the value of the statistical data in Benjamin of Tudela's famous *Itinerary*. But the material is presented in such a manner that instead of confusing the reader, the great lines of historical movement emerge from it with forceful clarity.

The observant reader cannot help being struck by some suggestive analogies with modern Jewish history. There is not only the uncompromising ascetic (corresponding to "halutzic") Zionist ideology of Karaite *hagshamah* by settling in Palestine, accompanied by bitter denunciation of the "rich of the diaspora" and the "scoundrels in Israel" who prefer to await the advent of the Messiah whilst lingering at the fleshpots of Egypt. There are also illuminating sidelights on the history of adjustment of an immigrant society whose economic, cultural and linguistic problems suggest obvious parallels. At one point the author actually compares the knowledge of Arabic among the younger Byzantine Karaites to the familiarity with Yiddish of second-generation American Jews. Reluctant as he is to "modernize," the author merely hints at possible analogies, but not without suggesting the interest of a full-scale comparative sociological study.

In spite of its bulk, Dr. Ankori's study covers only the "formative years" of Byzantine Karaism (970-1100). Four-hundred-and-fifty-seven pages of text — sometimes, perhaps, slightly overwritten — plus 24 pages of bibliography make this book an impressive and, at the same time, highly readable scholarly achievement. The almost 50 pages of closely printed index may leave the reader slightly bewildered, and, possibly even feeling the need of a sub-index in order to be able to wade through the 17 columns of index under the heading "Karaites." As it is, the volume is merely the first instalment of a projected larger work on Karaite history. Perhaps "projected" is the wrong word, as the author has as much as "promised" further volumes on the subsequent history of Byzantine and European Karaism. Readers of this first volume can only hope that the author will keep his promise before long.

Hebrew . . .

IT seems that fashion dictates not only the shape of your hat or your car but also that of your child's books. The latest in this field is the large album format which, though attractive, tends to make a book quite expensive.

If you do want to spend a goodly sum (IL5.90) on a present for your young child there is **Perah Lev Hazahav** פרח לב הזהב (The Golden-Hearted Flower, edited by Raphael Saporta, illustrated by Tirtza, Amihai, Tel Aviv, 118 pp.), an anthology of stories and poems by various authors. The central theme is mother-love in all its manifestations, mainly mother's devotion to and sacrifice for her children. A few stories tell of a child's love for his mother. The list of authors ranges from Turgenev, Tolstoy and Andersen to Bialik, Max Nordau and Saporta. The latter also rewrote and revised many of the stories. Of the Israel contributors, painter Nahum Guttman's "When You Were Little" is especially charming. It tells of a pair of young parents frantically worried over their first baby's endless crying (this must have been before the Spock Age).

Taken as a whole, the book is just a little embarrassing for its general tone of mother-glorification which is somewhat overdone (the word "holy" is used more than once in this connection). Taken one by one, most poems and stories are beautiful.

The book is worth buying also for its really lovely illustrations, in better taste and more childlike than is common for this type of art.

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ALMOST the opposite could be said for another children's book in album format, **Medinati Yisrael** מדינתי ישראל (My State of Israel, by Levin Kipnis, illustrated by Ya'akov Guterman. Karni, Tel Aviv. 127 pp.). This is Patriotism at its very worst, horribly chauvinistic, extolling the State and its leaders, the country, the people, the army (the last in an extremely militaristic tone)—in fact, everyone and everything that is Jew or Israel.

The illustrations are ugly to match. Especially hideous is the cover, in itself enough to frighten anyone off. *M. A.*

Round the Bookshops

. . . and English

STEIMATZKY'S together with Pocket Books, New York, have brought out another three titles, one of which is quite an outstanding book — Jerome Weidmann's **The Enemy Camp.** It has been cleverly abridged, but still has 452 pages. It is far and away the best thing this intelligent, warmhearted writer has written so far, even though the problem he has set himself is solved only for the individual. Possibly the great emotional impact of the novel is partly to be explained by the fact—if we guess aright—that it is in great measure autobiographical.

"The Enemy Camp" is the Gentile world which George Hurst has been taught to fear by his Aunt Tessie, who took him from an orphanage at the age of three and told him that "a man who wanted peace of mind had to stay with his own kind." The book begins with a charming domestic scene when George Hurst and his delightful family — his Gentile wife and their two little boys — are interrupted at breakfast by a telephone call from Miss Akst, George's secretary. She warns him of the impending visit of a man he has not seen for 30 years — and George fears this ghost from his poverty-stricken past which now unrolls before us, with a shady friend, Danny Shorr (now Shaw) who took his sweetheart Dora from him on their very wedding day, and who now wants to get into the Senate. His inhibitions about the enemy Gentile world end only with the end of the book, when he finds out that his wife has no such complex about him as he has about her.

The logical fallacy of arguing from the single case to the general is the one flaw in the book — for the knowledge that his wife thinks of him as a man and not a Jew does not alter the fact that his father-in-law and most of the Gentile world go on thinking as they did before — so how can he feel released?

However, this last scene does not spoil the book, which is suspenseful, brilliantly told, convincing and realistic in its scene setting and its character drawing.

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THE second title is **Lady L.** by Romain Gary, the French author who won the Goncourt Prize for his uneven, but especially in its first part quite unusual story of the man who wants to save the elephants of Africa, "The Roots of Heaven." M. Gary here repeats a mistake made in that far superior book — so much better than the lightweight Lady L. that one has difficulty in believing that the same man wrote both books. The mistake is the convoluted, spastical straining for novelty in the form of narrative.

The story begin with an old English Duchess who for 30 years has been a model for the British Aristocracy; she has a large Tory family of descendants, Secretaries of State and bishops and what not and she is resting in the garden from the festivities of her eightieth birthday and reliving her past. She tells it to an old admirer, the Poet Laureate (most cruelly limned as almost an idiot) — but it is not told in the first person. M. Gary tells it to us, interrupting with conversations between Lady L. (she has married again after her first husband's death) and the Poet Laureate, and ending in a shocking discovery showing the cynicism and hardness of the Parisian cocotte Lady L. once was. Neither edifying nor very amusing, and exceedingly salacious.

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THE third title is **Voices in the House,** by Pearl Buck. This most sloppily written and far from impressive story first appeared under the pen-name chosen by Mrs. Buck for her American novels, as against her Chinese ones. As they became fairly successful, she owned up to them later. This one tells of a servant girl who repays 40 years' kindness of her employers to her mother and father and herself by slandering both the son of the house and the old man, and nearly breaking up the happiness of these people. Mrs. Buck makes her own story quite pointless by showing that the girl is mad. A sorry performance.

P.A.

Herzog Memorial Work Announced

THE Chief Rabbi Herzog Memorial Publication Society, under the Chairmanship of Rabbi S.I. Zevin, has announced the impending publication of the first volume of Rabbi Herzog's monumental work "Responsa Heichel Yitchak," which is being issued with the assistance of the family of the late Mr. Meir Stavisky, of New York City.

Work has begun on the second volume which will be duly issued with the assistance of Mr. Sam Rothberg of Peoria, Ill., and will be dedicated to the memory of his late father, Mr. Morris Rothberg, formerly President of the Beth Judah Congregation of Logan, Penn., and founder of the Rothberg Community Centre and Hebrew School of that community.

Publications Received

TORAT HANINUCH תורת הנוך (Principles of Education). Compiled and edited by Moshe Caspi and Zvi Lamm. Otsar Hamorah. Tel Aviv. 282 pp.

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English as a Foreign Language

By B.J. SPOLSKY

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING. Volume XIV Number 3. April-June 1960. Published by the British Council. 1s. 6d.

SHOULD there be a special standard for International English? Should one teach British or American usage and pronunciation? What is the place of English as a second language? These problems and others are discussed by Professor Paul Christophersen in an article in the latest issue of the British Council quarterly devoted to the teaching of English as a foreign language. Professor Christophersen points out the distinction between a "foreign language," which is used for the purpose of absorbing the culture of another language, and a "second language" which is used as an alternative way of expressing the culture of one's own.

This latter is tending to be the case in the new African states, where English fills the task of a common language; under such circumstances, Professor Christophersen sees no objection to the inevitable development of a national form of English. To standardise English as a foreign language, he suggests the formation of an international body to prepare dictionaries and grammars and to lay down the rules for correct International English.

Other articles include "English Literature and the Film" in which Roger Manvell comments on five films of 1959 which were derived from well-known English novels and plays; "The Articles in English" in which H.A. Cartledge points out the inadequacies of the generally-used division of nouns into "countables" and "uncountables" and sets out a more useful way of explaining usage; L.A. Hill on "Initial Clusters"; and D.H. Spencer with a number of suggestions for "Dealing with Prose Texts."

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Israel's First Woman Lawyer

Personality Portrait
Rosa Ginossar



ISRAEL'S first woman lawyer, Mrs. Rosa Ginossar, unashamedly celebrated her 70th birthday a few weeks ago. Rosa Ginossar, perhaps better known at present as the chairman of World Wizo, has lived a life so varied that there seems to be more than one woman of this name.

First of all, there is the young Rosa Hacohen who came to Palestine with her family in 1906, from Gomel in White Russia. For two out of three people who walk through Jerusalem today, Mordecai ben Hillel is merely the name of the street in which the Halva'a Vehisachon Bank is situated. But Mordecai Hacohen, who founded the Bank, was a leader of the Second Aliya, and his children have played important roles in the history of Israel. Three of Rosa's brothers — David, Shimon and Hillel — were educated at the Herzlia Gymnasia in Tel Aviv, where the family first settled. David, M.K. and an Officer of the Legion d'Honneur, has been a director of Solel Boneh, and Israel's first Ambassador to Burma. Hillel and Shimon are both farmers in Binyamina and one of her sister's, Hannah, is the widow of the famous economist and settlement expert, Dr. Arthur Ruppin.

The second Rosa is Mrs. Shlomo Ginossar, daughter-in-law of the late Asher Ginzburg, better known as Ahad Ha'am, the philosopher of the Zionist movement. Her husband, for many years Administrator of the Hebrew University, was Israel's first Minister to Italy.

The third Rosa is Rosa Ginossar, the woman lawyer.

Mrs. Ginossar modestly shrugs off the years of work she has given to the women's Zionist movement, both in Israel and abroad, and tells you: "The only thing in my life of which I am really proud is that I paved the way for women to take up law as a profession and that I was the first woman to practise law in this country."

She took her law degree and served her articles in Paris. Marrying in 1916 and spending four years after that in London, where she and her husband lived with her famous father-in-law, Rosa returned to Palestine in 1921. She and her husband made their home in Jerusalem and she began to work as a law-clerk.

Rosa Ginossar applied three times for permission to sit for the Palestine Bar examinations but was refused each time on the grounds that she was a woman. The law laid down that "any person of 25 years of age, a graduate of an established university and of good character" could sit for the law examinations, but the interpretation given to the law was that "person" meant a male.

In 1928 Rosa brought an action against the Chief Justice of Palestine and the Legal Board for wrongful interpretation of the law. The case received some publicity and was reported in the London "Times." Shortly afterwards, Rosa received a letter from a Canadian Magistrate, Mrs. Emily Murphy, telling her that as a result of having been refused permission to accept her nomination to the Canadian Senate on the same grounds, she had appealed to the King's Privy Council. The Council had ruled that "person" meant both male and female. "If this holds true for Canada," wrote Mrs. Murphy, "it should hold true for Palestine."

This information gave Rosa Ginossar the grounds she needed for her plea and in 1929 she again brought the action for recognition, citing the Canadian precedent. After three adjournments and several changes in the composition of the court, her appeal was granted. Forty-eight hours later, she sat for her examinations and passed.

For several years after she had been admitted to the Bar, Rosa Ginossar was the only woman in Palestine to have her own law practice, although another woman, Miss Freda Slutzkin, had also sat for and passed her examinations.

Helping Immigrants

As a result of her public work with Wizo and because of her Zionist upbringing, Rosa Ginossar found herself concentrating on the legal aspects of immigration. She was successful in obtaining immigration certificates for hundreds of German Jewish refugees. "This wasn't a very paying kind of practice," she recalls, "because I didn't feel like charging high fees for saving of lives."

Rosa Ginossar has been a "Wizo woman" from the very beginning of that organization, when it was founded in London. Since 1931, she has been a member of the Executive and served as Honorary Treasurer until 1949 when she left with her husband on his diplomatic assignment to Rome. On their return to Jerusalem in 1951, she became Chairman of the World Wizo Executive, an office she holds until next year.

Rosa Ginossar has made an admirable chairman, because of her quick grasp of essentials and her practical approach, both of which she ascribes to her legal training. She is very conscious of the fact that Wizo is part of Israel's ramified economy and she always has the overall picture of the country's needs in mind, and tries to guide her Executive accordingly. But what is a fact is that the women with whom she works hold her in the greatest affection and respect.

FAY DORON



The Prime Minister Mr. David Ben-Gurion presents the first medallions struck specially for the Hadassah pilgrimage to Mrs. Rebecca Shulman and Mrs. Jessie Karpas, the American and Israel chairmen of the 1960 pilgrimage.

Vigo Show Wins Applause

By Shanti Berlyne

JUDGING by audience reaction alone the Fashion Show of Late Summer and early Fall styles presented by Jerusalem's Vigo at the Kings Hotel last week was an unqualified success.

Models by Telva, Elanit and Adesgo were shown and, while none of them might have interested the Duchess of Windsor, the designers had plainly succeeded in producing extremely wearable clothes of a very high standard indeed. The collection was a pleasure to watch.

Black, tremendously in fashion, white and tobacco colours predominated and many of the outfits were beautifully enhanced by Mary Riebenfeld's ceramic jewellery.

Telva exploited the soft fluidity of cashmere wool in a green, brown and white Paisley dress belted on the hips. The firm also offered a beautifully tailored suit in black and white tweed, the slightly-waisted jacket worn over a straight skirt. An intriguing detail was the double pocket, one jetted and one flapped, on each hip.

Elanit presented a subtle exercise in plain solid black flattery knitted into a jersey suit with a fitted jacket, three-quarter sleeves and a pencil-slim skirt. In a rather sportier mood, Elanit's designer created a gay three-piece suit in beige, trimmed at the collar and cuffs with fine stripes of brown, black and white to match the V-necked, short-sleeved sweater-blouse.

Adesgo, a firm showing very rarely in Jerusalem, presented inter-alia a brown and white slim-fitting tweed suit whose unusual feature was the detachable white piqué cravat and cuffs. In beige, black and white plaid Adesgo showed how truly elegant a simple mohair coat can be.



Our illustration shows Left to Right: Adesgo's black short-haired mohair coat with knitted edge trim.

Telva's "Lolita" cocktail dress of brown and black taffeta plaid; Elanit's mint-green jersey two-piece with chunky-knit collar and waistband.

Make your Own Ice Cream Sundaes

By Molly Bar-David

FORTUNATELY for this day and age in Israel, hot weather can be combated with huge helpings of ice cream, made out of a packet in minutes. When I was a little girl, having ice cream for lunch involved cranking the freezer by hand for hours, and we worked up so much sweat on the job that we would have collapsed if the ice cream had not been there to revive us. Now all I do, is read the directions on an Osem, Vita or Telma packet, mix the milk (sometimes part cream) with the powder, put it to freeze, whip it up with a rotary beater and back into the refrigerator again at a lower temperature, until the family raids the dish.

Ice-cream mixes can be varied in many wonderful ways. My favourite is to swirl in some Melon-Ginger Jam with the mid-whipping: this gives the ice cream a delightful tang that never ceases to make a hit. Use vanilla for this combination, of course.

We all love vanilla ice cream topped with strawberry jam, and if by chance there is a little sugared whipped cream at home, I mix the jam with it for a topping.

Salted peanuts on top of chocolate ice cream somehow take on a new flavour, so that one could almost swear they were walnuts; a nice piece of economy, I must say.

Another favourite topping for chocolate ice cream is to buy minted candy, crush it slightly and sprinkle this over the chocolate ice cream: the contrast of flavours is something delightful and unique.

Strawberry ice cream, of course, is best with its own flavour accentuated; so top it with strawberry jam or fresh strawberries if you can still locate some.

Mocha ice cream, like vanilla ice cream, is delicious in iced coffee.

If you want to make a hit at a party, just scoop out a watermelon and fill it with strawberry ice cream and raisins. (It is best re-frozen cut.) When you serve the "watermelon" the ohs of surprise and pleasure will really be repeated to praise you as an ingenious hostess. The raisins look like watermelon seeds.

If you want to really impress your guests, serve them Baked Alaska. It looks incredible, sounds impossible, but is easy as can be to make.

Baked Alaska

Heat the oven to 450F. On a wooden plank place a layer of cake — sponge is best but any kind will do. Make a meringue by beating three egg whites until they stand in peaks and slowly add 6 tbsps. of sugar, one at a time, beating until stiff and glossy. Quickly top cake with very firm ice cream and at once cover with the meringue. The meringue must be at least an inch high and cover the ice cream at every place. Bake for four minutes until delicate brown. Serve at once. Some people top the meringue with halved peaches and then put a cube of brandy-soaked sugar in each pit and set it ablaze at the table. The hot and cold, the aroma of burning peaches with brandy, the soft meringue, the firm ice cream — the effect is terrific.

Fruits à la Mode

With all the luscious fruits on the market now, why not serve them as the base of an ice cream dish instead of its garnish? A baked apple, topped with vanilla ice cream and a spoonful of honey is something to remember. A stewed half-pear with strawberry ice cream in its centre is something luscious. Peaches — cooked or raw — are simply fabulous with ice cream. And I know of no better fruit combination with ice cream than cold sweet sugar melon topped with a big scoop of vanilla ice cream. This is especially good with canteloupe melons.

With Cakes

Unroll a jelly roll, spread with ice cream and roll up again, wrap in waxed paper and freeze. This is really wonderful. Serve any cake with a topping of ice cream and chocolate sauce or honey or jam or make your own sauce with a little contrasting ice cream on a few tablespoons of brandy or liqueur, on the spot. Pies and fruit upside-down cakes are traditionally served "à la mode" in the U.S., and the combination is wonderful. Incidentally, a warm cake with ice cream topping (you have to eat it rather quickly but it's worth it) is very good. Try bread puddings and gingerbread in this way.

MEDITERRANEAN FEVER

By Dr. Eliahu Yaron

THE more knowledgeable among Israel doctors have been puzzled during recent years by the appearance of what seems to be a new disease, familial Mediterranean fever. It is characterized by short-lived bouts of fever, often widely separated, that continue, on and off for years. Usually, the attacks of fever are accompanied by sharp pains in the chest, abdomen or joints and after an attack, the patient feels quite well. Most of the cases in Israel have been thoroughly investigated in a search for malaria, rheumatic disease, typhoid and a host of other possible infectious diseases without any known cause being found. As its name suggests, the disease runs in families and it has been known for some time that it was particularly common in immigrants from nearby Arab countries. Cases have also been described in America and elsewhere, nearly all of them in people, although not necessarily Jews, who originated from Mediterranean countries and especially from Armenia.

Dr. Harry Heller and his colleagues of Tel Hashomer hospital have recently summarized their experience of this disease in the journal "Harefuah." Of 262 patients discovered with familial Mediterranean fever in Israel, 145 were seen and studied at Tel Hashomer. Of the total, 250 patients were found to be Iraqi and Sephardi Jews and six were Arabs. Of the six Ashkenazim, three came from Rumania on the borders of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. There were no Yemenites or Persian Jews.

Many of the patients are related and Dr. Heller cites one family with seven cases, all the children of two sisters. In fact one out of four members of the affected families were themselves clinical cases. Among these families, 13% were the result of first-cousin marriages and it is thus probable that the disease lies quiescent (is recessive) and only comes to light in the children of parents both of whom have the genetic tendency. As many as one in 25 of the susceptible population may have hidden tendency but there is no way of detecting it beforehand. As to its causation, the authors suggest that there is a defect of metabolism which produces far-reaching changes in the chemistry of their patients and gives rise to the characteristic attacks.

The physicians of Tel Hashomer have thus added yet another rare disease to the collection of "hereditary diseases of the Jews" and more evidence of the fact that we are "a peculiar people."

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

New on the Market

Flaw-Proof Valve

THE Tel Aviv Electro factory has put on the market a new Israel-patented flaw-proof auxiliary safety valve to fit the Electro pressure cookers they have been marketing for some time. Guaranteed never to clog, the valve is designed to eliminate the element of doubt in pressure cooking.

The pressure cooker comes with a forty-page instruction pamphlet in eight languages, with tables indicating quantities of water and length of time required for pressure-cooking of various foods.

Mobile Base

IT will now be easy to move your new Amcor refrigerator around so that cleaning behind and under it will be an easy task. The manufacturers have fitted this heavy refrigerator with a mobile base, with a choice of brass or plastic pre-lubricated sealed wheels.

The one-piece base, without welding or seams, comes in various plastic colours to match the kitchen furnishings, and has an attractive modern design, with rounded corners.

PEN FRIENDS

Mr. G. A. KEEFE, 21, of 627 Fulham Road, Waltham Green, London, S.W. 6, England, made many friends in Israel on a short visit, last year, and promised to write to them, but unfortunately his address book is lost. He would like to find new friends here, perhaps a sabra now working in a kibbutz somewhere in the Negev, and a girl from one of the cities who could give him an insight into the other side of Israel. He is a student and his interests are speleology, youth hostelling (he is on the International Committee of the English Youth Hostels Association), theatre, music, art, sport and all open-air activities.

Beach Queen Of Nahariya



NAHARIYA Beach Queen, Amy Gabay, 18, who won her title last Saturday night in the first of the 1960 contests for Israel beach beauties, was born in Egypt and came to Israel only 10 months ago but her Ulpan Hebrew is fluent. She works at the Alitalia office in Tel Aviv. Runner-up was Miss Erna Reubeni, 22, a Nahariya girl born in Yugoslavia. The Deputy Mayor of Nahariya headed the judges committee.

This contest is organized by the Shimshon Physical Culture Institute of Haifa, Firsum Eli and the woman's weekly "Olam Haisha," with the participation of Alpha Cosmetics, Daka Travel Service and Amronit transistors, who are supplying the prizes and financing the contest.

Tomorrow night the Natanya Queen will be chosen at the Natanya Swimming Pool, under the auspices of the Mayor of Natanya. The Bat-Yam contest comes on August 13, Haifa's on the 20th and Ashkelon's on the 27th, with a grand finale at the Accadia Hotel Pool on the 31st, when the national beach beauty will be chosen.

Paris Battling Over Waistline

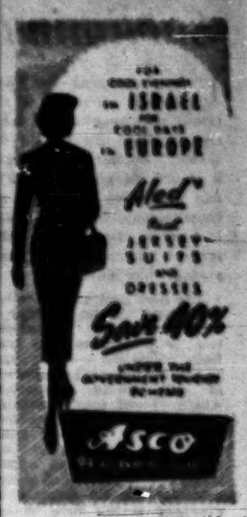
By a Special Correspondent

LATEST reports from the Paris collections indicated that some sort of Tweedledum and Tweedledee battle is going on, with Dior's St. Laurent resolved to do away with the waistline altogether and revive the sack while Lanvin-Castillo says that the waistline should be where nature intended it and, should, if possible, be stressed with three- or four-inch belts.

Dior's surrender to the Flapper influence is complete — bust flattened, waist dropped to the bottom of the hips or swallowed up completely and skirts hiked up to show the kneecap. The puffy little Dior skirts curve inwards at the hem to approximate a melon or, as one cynical fashion reporter preferred to call it, an egg.

Spanish-born Antonio Castillo, agreeing with Jerry Lewis, who once said, "I'm against any style that makes Marilyn Monroe look like a boy," has emphasized the natural waist, which in turn emphasizes the bust. His teardrop skirts, falling slightly below the knee where they are tucked in with a two-to four-inch band on the hemline, are the most talked about feature of his collection. The general consensus of opinion seems to be that Lanvin-Castillo and other designers who have backed the more natural look and the below-the-knee skirt are in no danger of being left high and dry by St. Laurent, a far cry from the days when the House of Dior reigned over Paris and everyone else scrambled to get into line.

Laurels for the best collection this year go to Belgian designer Jules Crahay of Nina Ricci while interest was also aroused by the opening of a new maison de haute couture by Bob Bugnand, a 30-year-old designer.





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Subliminal Penetration Confirmed

Radio Review

IT is a charming fact (and doubtless indicative of national psychology) that what the English call a "lie detector," becomes in Hebrew a "truth machine." Last Friday night, we heard an extraordinarily interesting and instructive feature on this modern invention for measuring conscience.

The first part of the feature dealt with the lie detector in criminology. My predisposition to scepticism was partially dispelled — but only partially, especially in view of the studio experiment which proved totally unsatisfactory and inconclusive. Perhaps the day will come when the machine is perfected (and what an opportunity for a music-hall sketch applying the lie detector to everyday scenes such as negotiating a business deal, a conversation between husband and wife, or a debate in the Security Council); in the meantime its legal validity is nil although its psychological impact on a criminal could be admirable. As the narrator, Yoseph Tarragin, wittily commented, a pity that no such apparatus was available when Solomon was called upon to adjudicate his famous case of disputed maternity.

The participating policemen were convinced that the machine was almost infallible. The failure of the studio experiment they ascribed to a "lack of authenticity," although a few minutes earlier they had adduced similar experiments to buttress their advocacy of the machine's success (in one instance they deduced the name of a Knesset Member's wife but mentioned that he also exhibited signs of excitement at the name of his sister. How Freud could have used this technique!). The weak point of the machine is that it is useless for people who are completely amoral and conscienceless. This affords physiological confirmation of the adage that conscience is fear.

More Psychology

In the second part of the programme, members of the Hebrew University's Psychological Department set the machine in a wider sphere of reference. The application to the determination of truth is only one possible usage; the apparatus can be used for determining other emotions. Interestingly, we were told that the psychological manifestations of different emotions are practically identical and it is difficult to distinguish, say, joy from fear if we rely solely on physiological evidence.

The machine has already been applied to various aspects of psychological research. It has shown that the brain does not receive messages when asleep and that sleeping individuals cannot be instructed or informed. It has demonstrated the efficacy of that quasi-1980 threat — subluminal penetration.

There is hope that it will be used in psychological treatment. All in all, an absorbing account — with credit to the editors of the programme, Yitzhak Michaelis and Natan Sharon.

•

THE Hadassah Medical Organization was the subject of a broadcast last week on the occasion of the dedication of the Medical Centre. Although Public Relations Officers find it hard to believe, it is generally difficult to build up a programme of general interest around most organizations. This feature, however, was a very completed job. Edited by Avshalom Katz it was simple and unpretentious and kept moving by bringing a variety of interesting and distinguished participants who built up a mosaic of reminiscences.

In the event, half-an-hour was inadequate to do a proper job on the subject and despite the wealth of details and variety of topics covered, I was still conscious of the omissions. What about the H.M.O. work outside Jerusalem, such as the pioneering hospital at Beersheba. It has now been replaced, but this and other centres should have been featured in the story. We heard of the students of medicine emanating from other countries — but what about the international complex of patients who have been treated at the hospital — including a considerable number from Arab countries? We could have heard more than a passing reference to the Dental School for Pharmacists as well as some details of the Communal Health Scheme at Kiryat Yovel.

But there was not room for everything within the allotted framework and, as far as it went, the story was well covered. I found the greatest tribute to the work of the medical school (which was the aspect particularly emphasised in this broadcast) in the fact that no more grants are being made to Israel students to study medicine abroad because the courses here are first-class by any international standards.

•

ON Saturday evening, four learned rabbis discussed the role of the rabbi in Israel today. They agreed that he should be the guide for *halakha*, a personal example of traditional Jewish life and values, a peace-seeker and peace-maker and a man who can interest youth in Torah. The picture drawn was noble, but it was the picture of an old-fashioned father rather than a modern spiritual leader.

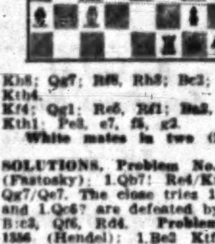
PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: U.S. work songs (tonight at 10; second wavelength); Theatre Quiz (Sun. at 8.10); IPO performance of "Marriage of Figaro" (Sun. at 9.35); Dialogues of Plato (Sun. at 10; second wavelength); Ephraim Kishon play (Mon. at 9.30); Schubert's Grand Duo (Mon. at 10; second wavelength); Children and Leisure (Tues. at 7.50); Ed Murrow's "Hear it Now" (in English; Tues. at 10.15; second wavelength); Discussion on the Hebraization of Foreign Names (Weds. at 10.05); Israel assistance to foreign lands (Thurs. at 9.30).

AUDIO

Chess

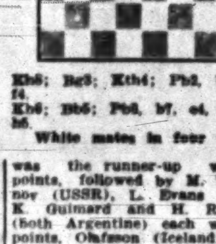
Friday, August 5, 1960

Problem No. 1359
F. T. Hawes, New South Wales
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kb8; Qa7; Rf8, Rh5; Bc3; Ktc5, Kth4. (7)
Kf4; Qg1; Re5, Rf1; Ba3, Bd4; Kth1; Pe3, e7, f5, g3. (11)
White mates in two (2x)

Problem No. 1360
J. Mais, Tel Aviv
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kh5; Bg3; Kth4; Pb2, b4, e3, f4. (7)
Kh6; Bb5; Pb6, b7, e4, f5, f6, h5. (8)
White mates in four (4x)

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1355 (Pastosky): 1.Qb7! Re4/Kte4 2. Qg7/Qe7. The close tries 1.Qd5? and 1.Qc6? are defeated by 1.—B:c3, Qf6, Rd4. Problem No. 1356 (Hendel): 1.Be2 Ktf8 2. Rd7 Kt:h7/Ktg6 3.Ktg5+/Kt:e5+ Kt:Kt.

"Lasker" Tel Aviv Retains The Title

The Lasker club of Tel Aviv has won the National Team Championship for the seventh year running, beating Bat Yam in the final round by 4:2. Reti, only half a point behind before the final round, suffered a heavy loss against ASA by 1½: 4½. The final point score: Lasker 30½, Reti 27½, Ramat Gan 25½, ASA 22, Zahal 18, Jerusalem 17½, Bat Yam 15½, Upper Galilee 11½. The fine performance of Ramat Gan, a newcomer to A Division, deserves special mention.

In B Division, North, Haifa and Kfar Ata Hapoel are the sure winners. In the Southern section Lasker II and Rishon Lezion top the list.

In the Tel Aviv championship Y. Kreidman is leading with four points after the fourth round.

"CO-EXISTENCE" IN BUENOS AIRES

Contested by no less than 14 grandmasters and six masters, the Buenos-Aires tournament finally became a neck-to-neck race between Reshevsky and Korchnoi who tied for first place, both drawing their games in the final round (against Olafsson and Uhlman respectively) and scoring 13 points in 19 games. For Reshevsky it was a glorious come-back after his recent set backs in the U.S. championships. Korchnoi made his debut as USSR champion on the international arena, fully justifying his title. The outstanding failure of the tournament was U.S.A. champion Bobby Fischer, who was definitely out of form. Hungary's L. Szabo was the runner-up with 12 points, followed by M. Taimanov (USSR), L. Evans (USA), K. Guimard and H. Rossetto (both Argentine) each with 11 points, Olafsson (Iceland) and W. Unzicker (W. Germany) 10½, S. Gligoric (Yugoslavia) 10. Fischer scored only 8½ points. Here is a fine game by Korchnoi:

Game No. 890
Sicilian Defence

Bazan — Korchnoi

1.e4 c5 2.Ktf3 Ktc6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 Qc7 5.Be2 Ktf6 6.Ktc3 e6 7.0-0 a6 8.Kh1 Bb4 9.Qd3 0-0 10.f4 d6 11.Bd2 d5 12.Kt:c6 b:c 13.e5 B:c3 14.B:c3 Kte4 15.Bd4 c5 16.Be3 Rb8 17.b3 Bb7 18.Bf3 f5 19.e:f Kt:f6 20.Rae1 Rbe8 21.Bc1 Rfe8 22.Bb2 c4 23.Qd4 c3 24.Bc1 Kte4 25.Bg4 a5 26.Rf3 Rcd8 27.a4 Bc8 28.Qd3 Ktf6 29.Rg3 d4 30.Re5 Rd5 31.Rg5 Re7 32.Bf3 Rd8 33.Be2 Bb7 34.Re5 Rd5 35.R:d5 e:d 36.Rf3 Re6 37.Rf2 Qc7 38.Qf3 Kte4 39.Rf1 Ktd2 40.B:d2 R:e2 41.Bc1 R:c2 42.Qg3 R:c1 43.R:c1 Qe3 44.Q:e3 d:e 45.Kg1 d4 46.Kf1 d3 47.R:c3 B:g2+ 48.K:g2 d2 49.R:e3 d1Q. White resigns.

USSR—W. Germany. The tournament match between the two countries opened in Hamburg on July 28. World champion Mikhail Tal heads the Russian team whose other members are Keres, Petrosian, Geller, Boleslavski, Kotov, Tolush, Polugajevski and Antoshin. The German team is headed by Unzicker, Schmid, Darga, Pfeifer, Teschner. The Russians were leading by 20:4 after the third round.

Students' Olympics. The U.S. team was leading with 25 points after the eighth round, followed by USSR 22, Yugoslavia 18, Bulgaria 15½, etc.

The Moscow Lightning Championship was won by V. Soloviev in front of Czaplinski, Flohr, Bujakin, Bronsten, Zaharov, etc.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

BRIDGE

A MAJOR DISASTER

By JERUSALEMITE

	S. K J 5 4 H. Q J 8 4 D. 8 7 2 C. 9 8	
S. 10 8 H. A 5 D. K 5 4 C. K J 10 6 5 3	N W E S	S. Q 6 3 2 H. K 6 3 D. J 10 9 C. A 7 2
	S. A 9 7 H. 10 9 7 2 D. A Q 6 3 C. Q 4	

HERE is a hand which was genuinely played several years ago in a match of the European against the British team. South opened with a weak no-trump, weak to the extreme; West and North passed, and East doubled. West was delighted to pass, and North in his turn saw no reason to rescue.

West started with the club jack, East overtook with the ace and pushed the knave of diamonds through declarer South, a top ranking expert, went up with the ace and tried a spade finesse. And now things began to happen. East grabbed the trick and continued with the diamond ten; South covered with the queen, losing to West.

It would now have been proper for West to pass the lead to his partner to play another club. But he wanted to make sure his clubs are set up so long as he still had the ace of hearts. Down came the club king, and the queen dropped, opening the way for four more tricks.

West's hurry confused South and seemed to imply that the last two diamonds would not split. He therefore clung desperately to his small doubleton and unblocked spades by throwing the ace. After the eighth trick the situation was:

	S. K 5 H. Q J 8 D. — C. —	
S. 10 H. A 5 D. 5 C. 3	N W E S	S. 6 H. K 6 3 D. 9 C. —
	S. 9 H. 10 9 D. 6 3 C. —	

And now came the second surprise. West cashed his last club, everybody shedding a spade, and then he put down his diamond. This did it. Dummy was squeezed, and as declarer called for the king of spades, West's ten became established for the last trick — ace, king and jack were gone with the wind.

Down six at one no-trump double—quite a feat in a tournament of masters!

STAR-GAZING

UNFORTUNATELY for the star gazer, dark places are getting ever rarer in the Capital with the advances of street lighting, and we tend to forget how brilliant Israel's sky is. But if your whole neighbourhood is brightly lit, as mine is, it is worth taking a walk to a park or a large open space about nine p.m. sometime next week. You will see the Milky Way overhead, stretched right across the sky from north to south, and the huge planets, Jupiter and Saturn, shining on either side of it.

A special treat this month will be the near-meeting of Venus and the moon on the night of the 23rd to the 24th. The nearest approach—which will be an actual occlusion of the planet in Antarctica — takes place when the two heavenly bodies are below the horizon; but in the evening of the 23rd the sight of Venus to the right of the thin crescent of the moon will already be inspiring.

Venus, by the way, is at last returning as an evening star: you will already be able to see it next week, provided the horizon is unobstructed by clouds — or by buildings.

Jupiter resumes its normal motion on the 20th, after the protracted period during which it was so close to us. Each of the exterior planets reverses its apparent motion twice at each opposition — once a short time before and once a short time after the earth overtakes them in their spin around the sun.

YOSEF SMORA

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS: — 1. Gets knocked about by the players. 4. he may go to work on a horse. 8. Stir tar with skill. 10. A whole one, but its half. 13. A slice of bread on the way in? 14. It's the least you can do. 15. Often does a sound job under pressure. 17. Little chief who may decide the winner? 21. Letters in Germany? 22. Word from a yes-man? 23. She may be drifting around with a letter to Sam. 23. You'll find her in port. 27. Not an artless girl. 28. Keeps on feeling hungry. 32. Merry monarch. 34. Annoyed because it hurts? 35. Can be eaten in May. 36. Most unusual. 37. Would you stare endless at such a celebrity?

DOWN: — 1. Fruit that will never quite make you fat. 2. Feature between Chu and Chow. 3. Foreign language. 5. Town that started as just one little street? 6. Uncut-cutlet. 7. Story about London, for instance? 9. Catty fellow? 11. Recess. 12. Tries to confuse the ranks. 15. Buddy? 16. He has land in Africa. 18. Pious Caliph. 19. How amusing! 20. Organ that sounds like "22 across." 23. One gets three per dozen. 24. It's given and taken. 25. Weedy individual? 26. Many boobies on a poultry farm? 28. Silly outwardly, but really cunning. 29. Might they play the horses? 30. One unit of electricity. 31. He's prophetic. 33. County without people.

SOLUTION

ACROSS:—1. Cash; 4. Glider; 8. Gal (Leon); 10. Ahab; 13. Worthing; 14. Lenient; 15. F-lag-on; 17. Cold store; 21. Na(v)y; 22. Owe; 23. Mid; 26. Gold-miner; 27. Petrol; 28. Locarno; 32. Inner man; 34. So-so; 35. Gym; 36. Ernest; 37. Clue.

DOWN:—1. Coal; 2. Swan (sea); 3. Sawn; 5. Little (John); 6. Dai; 7. Rag-ing; 9. Lot; 11. He-Ron; 12. Bid-dy; 15. Fred 16. Gain; 18. Last; 19. Tool; 20. Owl; 23. Midas; 24. Deans; 25. S-plic-e; 26. Gourds; 28. Lag; 29. Ony-x; 30. Roll; 31. Oone; 33. Nan.

What's On and What's Coming

By Y. BEN PORAT

ISRAEL'S theatre companies are going on vacation: the Chamber Theatre has already closed down, Habimah is about to do the same next week, and the Ohel too will give its actors a few weeks' rest before next season.

Meantime the current season's results have been published, and they are surprisingly good: all three companies succeeded not only in making both ends meet but in actually improving their financial position.

Habimah opened its 42nd season with Durenmatt's "Visit of the Old Lady," directed by Yosef Millo. This very good play ran through more than 130 performances and drew over 100,000 spectators. Rose's "Twelve Angry Men," directed by Avraham Ninio, chalked up a similar record. Tchekov's "Uncle Vanya" had to be taken off after a week, but Duval's "Mademoiselle," directed by Israel Becker, has already been put on 40 times. Habimah has thus staged only four plays this season, as against six, seven or eight in preceding years, which shows 1959/60 has been a successful season, even though the National Theatre is still deep in debt. The next season begins on September 24 with Bert Brecht's "Threpenny Opera."

The Chamber Theatre appears to have made out equally well. Pagnol's "Marius" and O'Neill's "Stone Angel," which were first put on last year, were such successes that the company has continued to perform them and added only three new ones: Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," Anouilh's "L'hurluberlu" and Scarpetta's "Misere et noblesse." Altogether the Chamber Theatre has put on 400 performances this year, before an overall audience of 300,000.

Attendances Up

The Ohel too, which has gone through so many strains and stresses in the past decade, has not made out badly. Kaiser's "Tanaka the Soldier" went through 12 performances, but Feydeau's "Hotel Paradiso" chalked up 60. They were followed by three hits—Beverley Cross's "One More River" (100 performances), Philippe's "Philomena" (60) and now "L'annee du bac" by Lacour, which has passed the 40 mark. The attendance at each of the three averaged about 50,000 which is over ten per cent higher than in the past few years. The season's success has been pointed up by the Ohel's revival of its classic, Hasek's "The Good Soldier Schweik," with the veteran Ohel star, Meir Margalit, who first created the title role on an Israel stage 25 years ago, and the entire cast of Ohel old-timers.

It is interesting to note that not one Israel play was featured on the repertoire of any of the three major companies. The theatres claim that this is because there was nothing to put on; the Israel playwrights argue that the theatres simply do not want to take a chance by staging a play that is unknown. All three companies have promised to include something by local talent in the course of the coming season.

Meantime the young "Green Onion" troupe has wound up its performances and it may look as though it is going to disband, but its directors, the producer Shmuel Bunim and the writer Ephraim Kishon, have a new programme in mind: a production of a French musical, "Irma la douce" by Alexandre Breffort and Marguerite Monnot, on which translator Dahn Ben Amotz and song-writer Haim Hefer are currently working. Actors from other companies are to be co-opted to the show, and the title role, which calls for a girl who can play as well as sing and dance, has been offered to two young actresses who have just returned from abroad: Dina Doron and Nehama Hendel.

Two other artistic events are not in doubt. Before the month is out the "Paris on Ice" dance company will pitch a huge tent with 3,000 seats in the centre of Tel Aviv, offering a programme of classical and modern ballet on skates. The beginning of September will see the coming of Harry Belafonte, the singer, on his first visit to Israel. To judge by the success reaped here in the past by other entertainers of his calibre, the American visitor will be lustily acclaimed, and his fans are sure to give him a rousing welcome at the airport. Let us hope it will be somewhat less of a riot than it was with Louis Armstrong.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., Aug. 6, 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30.

TEL-AVIV Cinema
2nd Week
DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S
Crack in the Mirror
reveals the open and hidden motives
with: ORSON WELLES, JULIETTE GRECO, BRADFORD DILLMAN
For adults only
Today at 2.30, Sat. night 7.15 & 9.30
Weekdays: at 4, 7.15, 9.30
The hall is cooled and ventilated
Fully air-conditioned

ALLENBY Tel. 63820
Fully air-conditioned
1001 Arabian nights
GOLDEN FISH
Winner of the Oscar Prize
Sat.: 7.30, 9.30
All week: 3.30, 5.30, 7.30

ARMON DAVID
6th & Last Week
By Public Request
PETER FINCH in
THE TRIALS OF OSCAR WILDE
with YVONNE MITCHELL, JAMES MASON
4, 7.30, 9.45

BEN-YEHUDA Tel. 26400
6th Week
evenings 6.45 & 9.30
1960 International Cannes Festival sensational winner
LA DOLCE VITA
Mats. 11 & 4
LITTLEST HOBO

CHEN Tel. 26957
Air-conditioned
Frank Sinatra, Edward G. Robinson, Eleanor Parker
in Frank Capra's
A HOLE IN THE HEAD
3 perfs. daily
4, 7.15, 9.30

EDEN Open-air
Na Gat el Sarira, Ismail Yassin
Farm Daughter
(Bint el Balad)
Sat. night: 7.15 & 9.15
Weekdays: 4, 7.15 & 9.15

ESTHER
Air-conditioned
Glenn Ford, Debbie Reynolds
in a detective comedy
THE GAZEBO
Love, laughs—murderous fun

GAT Tel. 27888
2nd Week
LILLI PALMER
in a great drama full of tension
THE GLASS TOWER
with: O. E. HASSE, PETER VAN EYCK
4, 7.30, 9.30
Buses 12, 13, 19.

HOD
The film of the year
Marcello Mastroianni in his big role
Il Bell Antonio
Pierre Brasseur
Adults only

MAXIM
Israel Premiere
Evenings: 7.30 & 9.30
BOB HOPE, VERA MILES in their best
BEAU JAMES
Mats. daily at 4 p.m.
POPEYE FESTIVAL
Technicolor

MOGRABI 2nd Week
ALEC GUINNESS, MAUREEN O'HARA, ERNIE COVACS, NOEL COWARD
in Graham Greene's
OUR MAN IN HAVANA
4, 7.30 & 9.45

MIGDALOR 4th Week
VOULEZ-VOUS DANSER AVEC MOI
with: BRIGITTE BARDOT, HENRI VIDAL, DAWN ADDAMS
For adults only

PARIS
Air-conditioned
MARLON BRANDO, MAY BRITT, DEAN MARTIN
THE YOUNG LIONS

OPHIR
Curt Jurgens, Orson Wells, Sylvia Syms in
Ferry to Hong Kong
in Eastman Color
4, 7.15, 9.30

ORION 2nd Week
LINO VENTURA, SANDRA MILO in
Un Temoin Dans la Ville
3 perfs. daily, 4, 7.30, 9.30

RAMAT GAN
7.30 & 9.30
EMMERICH KALMAN'S IMMORTAL
GRAEFIN MARITZA
in wonderful colour, starring Hans Moser
Mats. at 4: Audie Murphy in his best GUN SMOKE

PEER Air-conditioned
3rd Week
FERNANDEL
THE BIG CHIEF
co-starring: GINO CERVI, PAPOUF
The child prodigy
French Comedy Prize winner of 1959.
Three perfs. daily 4 — 7.30 — 9.30.

SHDEROTH 9th Week
JEAN SEBERG, PETER SELLERS, DAVID KOSSOF
in a laughter bombshell
THE MOUSE THAT ROARED
The hall is cooled & ventilated

TAMAR
Presenting PETER SELLERS
The great comedian in
UP THE CREEK
Mats. cont. from 10 a.m.
Evening: 7.30 - 9.30
Ideal for the whole family.

TCHELET
Israel Premiere
MORCILLO MOSTROINI, JACQUELINE SOSSARD
in an Italian escapade full of good humour
TUTTI INNAMORATI
(We Are All in Love)

YARON 4th Week
The successor of those two comedy hits "Carry on Sergeant" and "Carry on Nurse" with all popular favourites who appeared in the other two comedies — Now! The funniest "CARRY ON" of them all
CARRY ON TEACHER

ZAMIR
The Moonraker
5th Week
in colour
A Forum Film Release

ANOTHER WEEK 16th week 16th
because they still crowd in to see
HAILEY MILLS in TIGER BAY
Also the short: "Wedding in Springtime" Princess Margaret
Zaron

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday: 6.45, 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 7, 9.
Commencing August 6, 1960

HABIRAH Tel. 11389
Grand Opening tomorrow at 19 Rehov Shammai
THIS EARTH IS MINE
A powerful drama with the year's most popular actor Rock Hudson and Jean Simmons
The Cry that Rocked the Valley of the Sun
Technicolor Cinemascope

ARNON Tel. 4829
6th Week
TIGER BAY
John Mills — Horst Buchholz and the wonderfully gifted child star, Hailey Mills.
On the programme: 2 reel colour film of PRINCESS MARGARET'S WEDDING.
No Complimentary tickets

EDEN Tel. 3829
New Tarzan 2nds forgotten worlds of adventure
Denny Miller, Cesare Danova, Joanna Barnes
TARZAN THE APE MAN
Technicolor

ORION Tel. 2914
Abd el Halim Hafez in the new Arabic film
BANAT AL YOM
Music by Abd el Wahab
Daily at 10.30 a.m.
SANS FAMILLE
25 Agorot per ticket

ORNA Tel. 4733
SAL MINEO as Gene Krupa
the king of the Jazz era!
The Gene Krupa Story
Susan Kohner, James Darren

JERUSALEM Kiryat Yovel
MARIO LANZA
SEVEN HILLS OF ROME

RON Tel. 3104
RANDOPLH SCOTT
in a new thriller:
DECISION AT SUNDOWN
Technicolor
Hebrew-French subtitles
Today at 3 p.m.
INFIDELI
From Sunday at 10.30 a.m. daily for children 25 Agorot
YONATHAN AND TALI

OR-GIL Tel. 6-1486
Yul Brynner, Gina Lollobrigida
SOLOMON & SHEBA
Technirama Technicolor
Directed by King Vidor
No complimentary tickets
Please note times of performances
3.30, 6.45, 9.15

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
Simone Signoret, Laurence Harvey, Heather Sears
ROOM AT THE TOP
Based on John Braine's best-selling novel
(Evenings only)
Mats.: "No Room for Wild Animals"

ZION HALL Tel. 3266
A rare, spell-binding combination of fantasy and fact, poetry and realism, acted with naive grace and vitality
ORFEU NEGRO
in colour
Awarded Grand Prize at the 1959 Cannes Festival

TEL-OR Tel. 3070
3rd Week
A wonderfully human French comedy
LE CLOCHARD
Starring Jean Gabin, Bernard Blier, Darry Cowl
No complimentary tickets
A Forum Film Release

Commencing Saturday, August 6, 1960

EDISON Tel. 4058
Sat.: 7.30, 9.30
Weekdays: 3.30, 6.30, 9
Warner Bros.' stark story of the angry young moderns of today
THE YOUNG PHILADELPHIANS
Starring: Paul Newman, Barbara Rush, Alexis Smith
Today (last showing) 3: Sissi — Schicksalsjahre einer Kaiserin (Last Part)

STUDIO Tel. 4065
3rd Week
LA SORCIERE
(The Witch)
Marina Vlady, Maurice Ronet
Also today at 3.

Haifa Cinemas

Commencing Sat. Aug. 6, 1960

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018
2nd Week
RIO BRAVO
with John Wayne, Rickey Nelson, Dean Martin, Angie Dickinson
A Warner Production in Technicolor.
Owing to its length, film starts at 4, 6.45, 9.10 p.m. sharp

ARMON Tel. 4848
Stanley Kramer's outstanding production
The Defiant Ones
The film that won 2 Oscars with Tony Curtis, Sidney Poitier

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Air-conditioned
400 plan to escape — one plans to betray
Danger Within
Richard Todd, Michael Wilding

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Sat., Sun., Mon.
KING CREOLE
Elvis Presley, Carolyne Jones
Tues., Wed. & Thurs.
MALAGA
Maureen O'Hara, MacDonald Carey
2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.
Sat. night at 7 & 9.10 p.m.

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3rd Great Week
Following 13 weeks in Tel Aviv and 4 in Jerusalem
Les Enfants du Paradis
with Jean-Louis Barrault ("King of Pantomime") Arletty — Pierre Brasseur
A Forum Film Release
Please book in advance
Mats.: NOAH'S ARK

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Air-conditioned
2nd Week
Carry On, Nurse
Shirley Eaton, Kenneth Connor and the other stars of CARRY ON, SERGEANT

MAY Tel. 2856
Air-conditioned
5th Week
Rock Hudson, Doris Day in
PILLOW TALK
Cinemascope Eastmancolor

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Dirk Bogarde, Olivia de Havilland in
MGM's great dramatic story
LIBEL
Daily Mats. at 4 p.m.
Stan Laurel, Oliver Hardy in BONNIE SCOTLAND

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("Nice to be Married")
with the cast of "Nice to be a Bachelor"
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For adults only
Mats. at 4 p.m. daily
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KING MATTHEW I
For children and adults alike
In colour

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Hall ventilated
Fess Parker in Walt Disney's
Davy Crockett
King of the wild frontier
Technicolor

ORLY Tel. 81868
One Minute to Carmelit Terminus
RALLY ROUND THE FLAG, BOYS
Paul Newman, Joanne Woodward
Cinemascope, Technicolor
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Sat. night at 7 and 9.10 p.m.
Children's Matinée Perfs. daily at 4 p.m.
Travelogue Through Africa
LORDS OF THE FOREST
Glorious Colour
Hebrew Commentary

PEER Tel. 2232
2nd Week
Marina Vlady, Henri Vidal in an emotional love-story of a man-alluring woman
LES SALAUDS VONT EN ENFER
For adults only

TAMAR Tel. 6582
Maria Schell, Ivan Desny
Herr Ueber Leben und Tod
(Master over Life and Death)

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
[illegible], 286.4, 149 & 230 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.00, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. **Tomorrow:** 8.30, 1.30, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

English: 2.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R) 6.10 Musical Clock (R) 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. "Kol Yisrael — For Child & Youth." 11.30 Popular Concert: Weber: Overture "Preciosa"; Tartini: Cello Concerto in D; Mozart: Serenata Notturna; Lully: "Le Temple de Paix" Suite; Beethoven: Waltz in D. 12.00 Chamber Music: Haydn: Divertimento in D, for Baritone, Viola and Cello, played by the Salzburg Trio; Mozart: Piano Quartet in G-minor, played by Arthur Schnabel with the "Pro-Arte" Quartet. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.05 Classical Request Programme — Haydn: Trumpet Concerto in E-flat major (Roger Voisin); Brahms: Symphony No. 3 in F, opus 90 (Conductor: Otto Klemperer). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Sabbath Songs. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.30 Rika Zarai (Vocalist). 7.40 Light Music. 8.00 "For you, and for you." 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Berlioz: Overture "Benvenuto Cellini," played by the orchestra of the Paris Opera House, conducted by Andre Cluytens. Yohanan Boehm: Concerto for English-Horn and Orchestra, played by George Haas, with the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Heinz Freudenthal. Dvorak: Symphony No. 6 in D, opus 60, played by the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Karl Sejna. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Light Classical Music: Senaillé: Allegro from Sonata No. 4; Rossini: Ballet Music from "William Tell"; Auber: Overture "Fra Diavolo"; Sibelius: "The Swan of Tuonela"; Ibert: Entr'acte; Honegger: "Pastorale d'ete"; Bizet: Puppenfee. 8.45 The Week's Diary. 9.15 Hebrew Songs. 9.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: Buxtehude: Chaconne in E-minor and Fugue in G played by Fin Videro — Organ; Couperin: Concert Pieces for Cello and Strings (Soloist: Pierre Fournier); Bach: Suite No. 1 in C, for Orchestra (Conductor: Otto Klemperer). 10.30 "Curtain Up"—"The Taming of the Shrew"—by W. Shakespeare. 11.40 Interlude. 11.45 The Kol Yisrael Light Orchestra. 12.15 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 12.50 Herzl Centenary Programme. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Popular Concert: Harold: Overture "Zampa"; Albeniz: Two Dances from "Iberia"; Zinding: Rustles of Springs; Berlioz: Mephistophele's Serenade from "The Damnation of Faust"; Strauss: Persian March. 4.00 Songs of the Nations. 4.30 "Baton Up" — Ray Ventura. 4.45 Story. 5.00 Oriental Music. 5.15 New Records of Classical Music. 5.45 Crime and its Treatment — talk by S. Shoham. 6.00 Opera: Wolf-Ferrari: "Susanna's Secret." 7.15 Hebrew Songs. 7.45 The Art of Drawing. 7.55 "Melaveh Malka." 8.25 Sports. 8.55 Bible Reading: Job, chaps. 9 & 10. 9.15 Summer Concert, played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Faure: "Pelleas and Melisande," Suite (Conductor: Aviva Einhorn); Mahler: Three Songs from "Youth's Magic Horn" (Hebrew: Efraim Gron), Soloist: Ettal Sussman — Soprano, Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal; Sarmientos: Ceremonia en un Templo Cakchiquel (Conductor: The Composer). 10.00 Musical Miniatures. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.30 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
[illegible], 422.5 & 202.7 M.
Commercial Programme:

Today: 3.00 Opening. 3.01 Melodies. 3.30 Famous Orchestra. 3.45 "No Kidding." 4.00 Weather Forecast. 4.01 Light Classical Music. 4.30 Records At Your Choice. 5.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 6.00 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 Folklore of the Nations. U.S.A. 10.30 "Tempo" — A Musical Magazine. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 "Concert": Handel: "Solomon," Oratorio. Part One (Conductor: Sir Thomas Beecham). 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
497 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today and Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.) **Today:** 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 10.15 News. 10.25 "The Lighter Side." 10.30 "This Week's Portion." 10.40 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 7.05 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.45 News. 6.55 The Lighter Side. 7.00 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (218, 225 and 235 M.) **Today:** 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Request Programme. 6.40 Legends. 6.55 Reading from the "Haftara" by A. Gurewitz. 7.00 News. 7.10. "Vis-a-Vis." 7.30 The Week in Israel & in the World. 7.40 "Pleasant Tune." 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Clark-Purcell, Mozart & Mendelssohn. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1005." 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Pleasant Tunes. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS) 25.25, 19.66, 16.96 & 13.93 M.) 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. News Comment, British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Comment. The Weekly British Press.

VOICE OF AMERICA — English Programme: Today: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News, U.N. in Action on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News, Press Opinion USA on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News, Press Opinion USA on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News, News Analysis, Critic's Choice on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News, Critic's Choice on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News, Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Issues in the News on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Forum on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News in Special English, Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News, News Analysis, Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Forum on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News, News Analysis, Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.

Tomorrow: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News, UN Week on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News, Commentators' Digest on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 America This Week on 13, 19 News, News Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News, and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News, News Analysis, Labour and Economics on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News, Labour and Economics on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News, Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Listeners' Log on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News. Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Perspective on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News. Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News. News Analysis, World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Perspective on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News. News Analysis, World's Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION — English Programme: (434 & 496 M.): News 7.30 a.m., 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. **Today:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. **Tomorrow:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

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New Broom

A NEW era in the relationship between the teachers and the Ministry of Education and Culture was expected to begin with the assumption of the Education Portfolio this week by Mr. Abba Eban, four months after Mr. Zalmann Aranne had resigned from the Cabinet. The dispute with the secondary school teachers had meanwhile reached its climax and seemed to be as far from a final solution as it was two years ago, when it began.

It was much regretted at the time that Mr. Aranne's constructive contribution to both Israel's educational tasks and to the work of the Cabinet had come to this end, and for some time his return to the Government was expected. When the differences between the Ministry of Education and the teachers spread to the Histadrut Teachers' Union, which argued that in addition to their wage and work demands there was also the question of a continued lack of cooperation on the part of the Ministry, it appeared that the entire issue would have to be tackled by a new Minister.

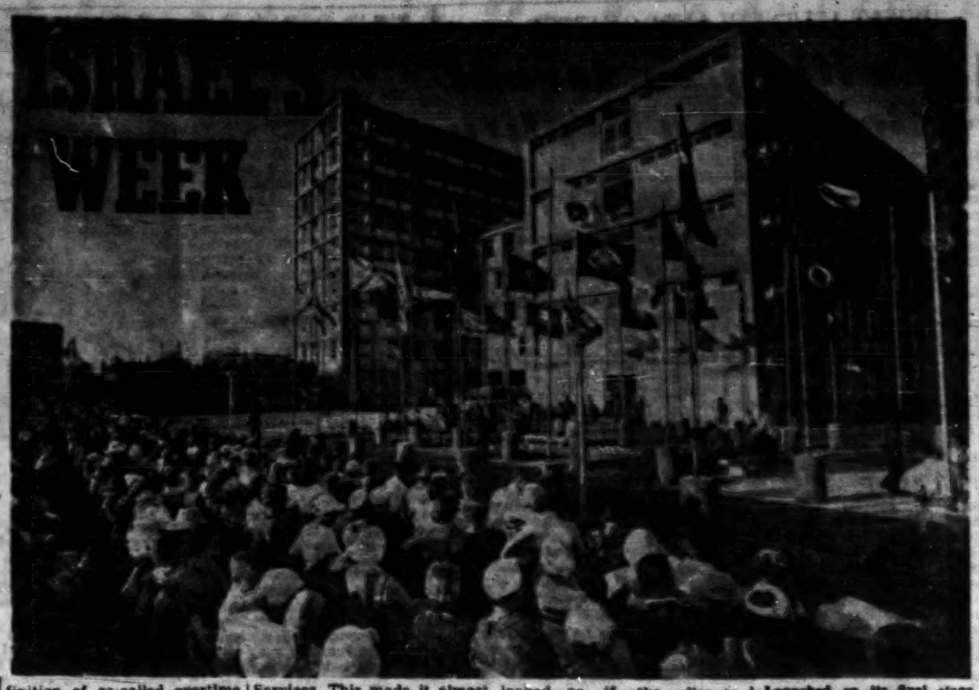
Mr. Eban's task is not likely to be easy, particularly since the Cabinet is expected to support most of the recommendations of the Guri Committee, which did not accept the teachers' main demands for wage improvements. Nevertheless he is known to believe that the Ministry of Education should have given greater consideration to the opinions of the teachers on questions of educational methods and study programmes, while matters of wage and work relations with the teachers should be dealt with by the Government.

It may be that but for the irritation of the teachers in the past, by lack of consultation with them on the part of the Ministry, wage and work demands might have been formulated in a less extreme manner.

One Month More

There is only a month left before the schools must open again and agreement must be arrived at if the teachers are not to employ the strike weapon to press for their demands. Mr. Shalom Levin, the Secretary of the Histadrut Teachers Union, was among the first to welcome Mr. Eban's appointment and the reaction of the Independent Secondary School Teachers Association was similar. Both teacher organizations wish to bridge their two-year rift. Mr. Levin declared that while the wage levels of Israel teachers were not appreciably lower than in other countries, teachers work more hours per week than their colleagues abroad, except in the Scandinavian countries.

The new Minister of Education may seek a way out of the dilemma by attempting to find a more exact definition of so-called overtime working hours put in by the teachers which in turn may also give them some extra earnings. In any case the restoration of the teachers' status to a consultative partnership with the Ministry of Education, as advocated by Mr. Eban, may perhaps contribute to the ending of personal dissatisfaction, and thereby clear the way for better mutual understanding and a way to a compromise solution.



Breach Healed

THE embarrassing crisis between Israel and Argentina over the Eichmann affair finally came to an end with the simultaneous publication of a brief joint communique in Buenos Aires and in Jerusalem. The crisis had lasted two and a half months — less than some observers feared but longer than it might have.

It was on May 27 that Prime Minister Ben-Gurion rose in the Knesset to make the brief dramatic announcement:

> A short time ago, one of the greatest of Nazi war criminals, Adolf Eichmann, who was responsible together with the Nazi leaders for what they called the final solution of the Jewish question, i.e. the extermination of six million Jews of Europe, was found by the Israel Security Services. Adolf Eichmann is already under arrest in Israel and will shortly be put on trial under the Law of the Trial of Nazis and their Collaborators.

While the announcement did not reveal the place where Eichmann was captured, it did say that he was found by the Israel Security Services. This made it almost impossible later to disclaim responsibility. However, no one imagined how quickly the secret of Eichmann's hiding place would be uncovered, nor did anyone foresee the sharp reaction in Buenos Aires. Argentina demanded the return of Eichmann and the punishment of those responsible for his capture. Israel, on the other hand, made it quite clear from the start that Eichmann would not be returned but would stand trial in Jerusalem.

Israel stated that those who had taken part in Eichmann's capture were volunteers and the Israelis among them acted as private individuals and not as official agents of the Government.

Nevertheless, this did not satisfy Argentina's demands which originated in two very fundamental Latin American principles; zealous guardianship of national sovereignty and the hallowed tradition of political asylum. While world public opinion sympathized with Argentina on the first point, almost everyone outside the Argentine found it difficult to understand how Buenos Aires could apply the principle of political refuge to a Nazi war criminal charged with responsibility for the murder of six million Jews in German-occupied Europe during the Second World War. The impression created by the Argentine attitude, that it afforded protection to Nazi war criminals, was strengthened by the fact that the Argentine had been dragging its feet over the extradition of such criminals.

A number of notes was exchanged by the two Governments. Several times it looked as if the dispute would be solved. A settlement appeared close when a face-to-face meeting was nearly arranged between Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Frondizi while both of them were visiting the Low Countries several weeks ago. These hopes, however, did not materialize and Argentina took her case to the Security Council. A debate took place in which the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, made an impressive presentation of Israel's case. The Council members, while appreciating Argentina's feelings over the violation of her sovereignty, showed considerable understanding for Israel's motives. Then a fortnight ago, Argentina expelled the Israel Ambassador in Buenos Aires, Mr. Aryeh Levavi, despite Israel Foreign Ministry denials that he had had anything to do with Eichmann's capture.

The expulsion marked the culmination of the Argentine reaction, and after that the traditional friendship between the two countries reasserted itself. At a suggestion from Buenos Aires, the Legal Adviser to the Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Shabtai Rosenne, flew to Argentina and negotiated the joint communique which settled the dispute in one paragraph. It reads as follows:

> The Government of Israel and the Republic of Argentina, animated by the wish to comply with the Security Council resolution of June 23, 1960, in which the hope was expressed that the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries would be advanced, have decided to regard as closed the incident that arose out of the action by Israel nationals which infringed on fundamental rights of the State of Argentina.

Launched on its final stage of completion Wednesday, the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre at Ein Karem drew a crowd of thousands including practically the entire leadership of the State, the Hebrew University and the Hadassah Medical Organization. Half the audience comprised U.S. visitors.
Photo by Harris

The Healing Arts

A MAMMOTH building rising in the quiet majesty of the Judean Hills to the west of Jerusalem was the focus of the nation's attention this week.

The $30m. Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre for treatment, instruction and research, its massive edifice nearly completed, was dedicated in a two-and-one-half-hour ceremony that brought 2,000 persons to the site. Residents of nearby suburbs emerged from their houses to watch a stream of vehicles pass over the new Henrietta Szold Road towards the complex of buildings clearly visible on a summit several kilometres away. Hundreds of Hadassah pilgrims and Friends of the Hebrew University from abroad were among those who gathered for the open-air dedication.

The importance of the occasion was demonstrated by the presence of the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, the Prime Minister, an almost full complement of Cabinet Ministers, the Chief Rabbi, the U.S. Ambassador, and heads of Hadassah and the Hebrew University. Speaking for Hadassah's 300,000 women was Dr. Miriam Freund, their National President.

Though the Centre was the hero of the day, it had to vie with the majestic beauty of the surrounding hills which glowed with colour under a slowly-setting sun.

Several guests at the ceremony must have recalled the day several years ago when they visited the site, then a bare hilltop. There had been differences of opinion about the choice of location, and those favouring the picturesque village of Ein Karem, had brought along the Prime Minister to see it. "This is the place, and nowhere else," Mr. Ben-Gurion said.

Now, on the site where a cornerstone was cemented into place on June 5, 1952, stands a massive edifice in concrete, ornamented with brickwork. The Centre has been acclaimed as unique in its planning and design, has 3,000 rooms, halls, and chambers and 500 hospital beds. Its construction regularly employed 600 workers from Jerusalem and the Corridor and 90 per cent of its materials and equipment was made in Israel; one job of work executed by an Israel contractor amounted to IL 1.5m. (the aluminium window-wall units). The construction of the Centre has given a spurt to Israel industry far in excess of the actual contracts carried out. The Centre will include several innovations to Israel, such as closed-circuit television for medical students studying operations.

Hadassah's building office in Jerusalem says that its part in the building of the Centre will be completed by December 31. After that, according to the plan, Hadassah's staff will commence the "running-in," and by next spring it is hoped to begin transferring to the site the Hadassah hospitals now in several old buildings in Jerusalem.

Since the building of the Medical School in the Centre is lagging behind, it is expected that professors and students will have to commute for a year or more between the present Medical School in town and the Centre's hospitals and laboratories at Ein Karem.

The Hadassah Medical Organization in Israel is now trying to estimate the Centre's cost of maintenance. At present, its hospitals in town cost some IL@m. a year, of which 60 per cent is provided by Hadassah in the U.S. and the remainder mostly by the patients themselves, plus a small contribution per hospital bed from the Government. Though estimates for the future are still tentative, it is expected that there will be an increase of about 10 per cent in maintenance costs at the Centre.

In the mood that the Hadassah women were in this week, nothing seemed impossible, and while Israel citizens are expected to begin contributing towards the completion of the building (the HMO personnel have volunteered through payroll deductions) Hadassah seemed to have girded itself for further goals.

Passing The Burden

THE Accountant-General's Report on income and expenditure in 1959-60 states two main facts. One is that IL1,509m. was spent, which is approximately IL100m. less than was envisaged in the Budget. Secondly, income was smaller still, lagging behind expenditure to give an overall deficit of IL36.7m.

In the Ordinary Budget (actual expenditure IL808m.) income was down by IL42m. due mainly to a short fall in returns from taxes and customs; but expenditure was also down by IL10m. — part of it a slight decrease in projected expenditure for the encouragement of exports. The remainder of the gap — IL8m. — occurred in the Development Budget.

Actual Development Budget expenditure was IL490m. instead of IL579m. — a reduction of IL88.5m. The execution of the Development Budget was in fact slowed down, except for the payment of debts, where expenditure exceeded the budget provision by IL14m. This arose from the need to redeem IL19.6m. more of Independence and Development Bonds than was anticipated.

How is the balance of the Development Budget to be financed? First, the Electric Corporation has issued IL15 million worth of securities instead of borrowing Budget money. Secondly, there is an income of IL43m. from the U.S. Grant-in-Aid, food surpluses and foreign financial obligations to Israel. This is being allocated to the completion of operations provided for under last year's Development Budget. Finally a reserve of IL25m has been provided in the present Budget in order to cover last year's deficit. A diminutive part of the development operations will still remain without finance.

The final question is how will the overall deficit be paid off? This has not been settled yet, but the problem of finding cover for a deficit of less than 3 per cent will not be beyond the ingenuity of the Budget Division and the Accountant-General's Department.

The Long Memory

FOR most Israelis, Tisha B'Av recalls a more immediate past than the destruction of the First and Second Temples, both of which, tradition states, were destroyed on the ninth day of Av. While synagogues were full this week on the night of Tisha B'Av for the chanting of the Book of Lamentations and the traditional dirges, and cinemas and cafes were shut down, it was the loss in 1948 of the Old City of Jerusalem and, more specifically, the Wailing Wall, that most Israelis recalled on this date. It was a long-established custom for Jews in this country to pray at the Western Wall on Tisha B'Av and the annual pilgrimage in which thousands slowly streamed towards the Old City was one of the most impressive sights of pre-State days.

In violation of the Armistice Agreement, Jordan continues to refuse Jews access to the Holy Places, and the Mt. Zion observation post has for the past 12 years been the closest accessible point to the last remnant of the temple. This breach of the agreement and the subsequent outrage to the feeling of devout Jews was the burden of the Tisha B'Av message issued by the Chief Rabbi, who called on the nation to arouse world public opinion against this "crime against our people."

By an ironic coincidence, it was on Tisha B'Av that the High Court granted a second injunction in connection with the elections to the Chief Rabbinate. This thorny question, which in the public mind has taken on the aspect of a feud between the Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y. M. Toledano, and Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Nissim, will now be aired before the nation's supreme legal authority. The injunctions, granted separately at the request of persons backing one of the "sides," have temporarily stopped the work of the Rabbinate Elections Committee until the Court rules on the legality of the Committee's composition. Prior to the issuance of the Court orders, the Committee was meeting with only five of its eight constituted members — four of them appointees of the Minister and one of the Chief Rabbi. The situation was complicated by the fact that the Chief Rabbi had withdrawn his appointment of this representative when the latter decided to attend the Committee sessions.

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Electoral System and Popular Democracy

By Shimon Peres,
Deputy Minister of Defence

MAPAI is a democratic party in its structure and in its outlook. Unlike the Marxist parties, it does not believe that the aim of equality can be achieved at the expense of liberty. To us, liberty and democracy are not means but an end. And equality is a means to strengthen the citizen's independence of those in power, and to fortify the democratic system so as to free it of discrimination. The debate is not on whether or not ends justify means, but on what are the ends and what the means, or on whether ends can be reduced to the status of means.

We do not believe in "good" dictatorships, and we do not believe in "temporary" or "partial" dictatorships. The moment a dictator takes over, even with the nation's consent or in keeping with the tenets of an ideology, but freeing him from the need to seek recurrent consent, this at the same time destroys the only guarantee that he will not fall prey to the passions that awaken in the heart of any ruler who identifies himself too completely with the nation's "supreme need."

Every mandate to rule must have a time limit. Genuinely free elections must be required to renew it, and it must be subject to such elections.

But Mapai is not satisfied with the routine accepted formula for democracy. Mr. Richard Crossman recently said that popular democracy can have many meanings. In England it is mainly democratic, in Eastern Europe it is mainly popular, Israel, he says, has a real popular democracy. This may be a compliment from a foreign friend, but it is also the aspiration of the party.

We have lately seen a number of articles — and not everything that has been said has been published — opposing a change in the electoral system on the grounds that it may decrease the influence of Mapai on the state. But the motive for changing the system is not to secure Mapai's interests or to perpetuate its rule. A change in the election system must be for the good of the state, and not necessarily for the good of Mapai. The change aims at making sure that the self-respect of democracy and the confidence which it demands from young people and from the nation as a whole be kept safe from the manoeuvres of parties whose very right to separate existence is doubtful.

The fact that these parties are small and numerous also means that the state is guided not by the common interest but by the compromises that have to be made in heterogeneous coalitions. This compromise sometimes vitiates matters of fundamental importance. A change in the electoral system aims at making it possible for the voter to know where the responsibility lies, and more difficult for the man he has chosen to be certain of his party's support no matter what he does.

Popular democracy means a range of choices before the voter, an opportunity to exercise this choice, the closing of the gap between the voter and the man he has elected, between the decision and its implementation.

Popular democracy exists in the labour settlements. It may not be feasible to transplant this system onto the plane of national government, but we must do what we can to streamline the present processes within the party and the state. The party strives for more consideration for the small local group, more frequent elections of delegates and more frequent polling within the party as much as it strives for a change in national electoral procedures.

But the party's democratic character also expresses itself in an aspiration to dispose of classes: not only the class of the rich and that of the poor, but also the classes of privileged individuals that have arisen in non-bourgeois society — such as the privileged class of national leaders, officials, Army officers and the clergy, religious as well as anti-religious.

Israel's society is largely classless. It is one of Mapai's aspirations to strengthen this trend and make everyone's liberty equal.

MAPAI is an Israel party. This means it has no feelings of superiority or inferiority toward other outside organizations. It neither desires to emulate any other party nor seeks the sanction of anyone abroad. The only thing in its character that is unlimited is its originality; and this, paradoxically, is what can well be emulated. For Ghana's questions must be handled in a Ghanaian way and not in a Guinean way, and Burma's problems should be solved by Burmese methods and not by Yugoslav doctrine — just as to Israel's questions we have sought solutions that meet the needs of the Jewish people and its country.

The resemblance between our situation and that of certain other peoples makes for a possible similarity as between our methods and those of other free labour parties. For, as we have seen, our enemy is the wilderness rather than an established aristocracy, ignorance rather than exploitation. Our faith in man's capacity to triumph over his own nature and over that of his surroundings made us work out our own original scheme of existence: a federation of workers that does not limit itself to a trade union point of view; cooperation for producers and not just for consumers; communes based on volunteering and not on directions from above; a man who develops as a volunteer in the army of his people, and not a citizen broken as a servant in uniform; and frontiers defended by living settlements and not fortifications of concrete.

Mapai is an idealistic movement whose ears and eyes are open, and not an organization whose hearing has broken down and whose sight is sometimes too myopic and sometimes too farsighted. It is a movement that is able to learn from others, but also a movement that can learn from itself, a movement that learns from, but not blindly, international figures of great moral stature, and a movement that learns, without disdain, from its own teachers.

Mapai is a party that strives for mankind, for the Jews, for Israel and for pioneering. It is a social and national party, and all these at one and the same time. Among its ideas is the awareness of having been chosen, but also the solidarity of familial brotherhood. In some of the movement's history the facts have come before the ideas, in other cases the ideas have given birth to action, and in quite a few respects Mapai has yet to attain its goals.

(This is the concluding article in a series of two on Mapai ideology.)

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE

By Amnon Bartur

Reviving Inter-Arab Tensions

ALTHOUGH bitter inter-Arab disputes have never really been quelled since the Egyptian Army junta under Colonel Nasser decided to unite the Arab world under its aegis, there were brief periods this year when a lull of sorts was noticeable — so much so that observers, among them some Arabs, began actually to talk about the likelihood of a *rapprochement*.

President Nasser, they reasoned, must have despaired of toppling Kassem's rule in Baghdad after so many unsuccessful attempts; he must have been tired of trying to subvert Hussein's regime in Jordan, finding it impossible to attract the Jordanians after his apparent failure with the Syrians; and he must have given up hope of gaining control of Saudi oil as King Saud and his brother princes were getting more and more isolationist and politically egocentric. Moreover, Nasser, by universally accepted standards, was in dire need to concentrate on the home front.

This was approximately the picture when Nasser, fresh from a soothing sea-voyage, during which he visited Athens and Brioni, chose to direct a seemingly totally gratuitous attack on Hussein, thereby violating, as Jordan's Premier Majali claimed on Monday, a previous agreement to end the propaganda war between the two countries. The attack did not go unanswered, and Amman somehow managed to produce a young Iraqi Air Force officer who conveniently turned up in the Jordan capital one morning to tell an elaborate story of a secret mission with which he had been entrusted and whose purpose was to liquidate Kassem with Cairo's active help.

United Against Nasser

No one knows to this day how much truth there was in that story, though it is to be noted that Cairo has so far failed to provide really convincing evidence against it. However, the real interest of the incident lay in the fact that, though Hussein could hardly be suspected of harbouring any sympathy for Kassem, he was willing to make use of the story, thereby lessening the chances of an anti-Kassem movement in Iraq.

If the episode has any moral, it seems to be that where Nasser and his designs in the Arab world are concerned, the present Arab leaders do not hesitate to take an identical if not a united stand. During the past 10 days this mood was elaborated when Hashemite Jordan, anti-Hashemite Iraq, isolationist Saudi Arabia and "neutral" Lebanon all said a clear and irrevocable No to Nasser's thinly-veiled threats that they break off relations with Teheran or be branded

(Continued on Page 11)

AND NOW, TSHOMBE'S TURN . . .

- After nearly a week of consultations, the Lebanese Premier-designate, Sa'eb Salam finally managed to please everybody by announcing a Cabinet of 18 members, still retaining the Interior portfolio for himself. Incidentally, the new Lebanese Government shows a ratio of one Cabinet Minister for every five-and-a-half Deputies — which must be the highest anywhere.
- In the Old City of Jerusalem, the Editor of the evening newspaper, "Al-Sha'ab," decided that Katanga's Tshombe, "whom they call Moise, Mousa and Moshe," is "a Jew, the descendant of a Jew and comes from the womb of a Jewess." Reason: Tshombe has become a symbol of treachery, faithlessness, and the sale of country and kin at the cheapest of prices . . ."
- In the Iraqi town of Kut, a father asked a court to disinherit his son because he allegedly disowned the Islamic faith by joining the Communist Party. The son retorted that the charge was unfounded, since he had not embraced another religion: Communism was a non-religious doctrine and not a religion. The verdict is awaited with much interest, as it may establish an important precedent.

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DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Aug. 7	0700	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam, London
		T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Boston, New York
	0810	T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Boston, New York
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1330	EL AL	Rome
	1530	EL AL	Paris, New York
	1900	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	2255	B.O.A.C.	Teheran (to the Far East)
MON. Aug. 8	0130	EL AL	Teheran (to the Far East)
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0930	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0955	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1000	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	1405	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	1530	EL AL	Athens, London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Aug. 9	0010	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0830	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0830	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	0930	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1330	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	2210	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
WED Aug. 10	1745	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0900	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0940	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0955	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1530	EL AL	London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
	2255	B.O.A.C.	Teheran (to the Far East)
THURS Aug. 11	0020	AIR FRANCE	Teheran (to the Far East)
	0530	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0830	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0910	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0940	OLYMPIC	Rome
	1405	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	1530	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	2210	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
	2320	AIR FRANCE	Paris
FRI. Aug. 12	0730	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	0745	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0830	EL AL	Istanbul
	0830	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0940	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1400	EL AL	Vienna, Paris
	1530	EL AL	Rome, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	to:
Sun.	7/8	HERZL	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles
Tues.	9/8	ENOTRIA	Larnaca, Rhodes, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
Wed.	10/8	ADRIAS	Limassol, Rhodes Piraeus, Brindisi
Wed.	10/8	MARMARA	Larnaca, Iskenderun, Mersin, Izmir, Istanbul
Thu.	11/8	ANKARA	Piraeus, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles
Fri.	11/8	ISRAEL	Naples, Parma, Gibraltar, New York
Fri.	12/8	JERUSALEM	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles

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Sacred to Four Communities:

ELIJAH'S TABERNACLE OF FAITH

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER



A mitzva to sleep here.

LABOURITE Haifa, city of stevedores and organized labour, is also a city of pilgrimage, though few of its residents are aware of it. Elijah's Cave, traditional home of the Prophet Elijah, the Harbinger of the Messiah, draws thousands of pilgrims throughout the year. This year the little Cave will have its big day on Sunday, for tomorrow is the Sabbath of Consolation, when wherever Jews meet to pray, Isaiah 40, ("Comfort Ye, Comfort Ye My People") is read, to mark the end of the Three Weeks of Mourning. Tens of thousands of Israelis, Sephardis mostly, come from every corner of the land to supplicate the Prophet of Consolation for a happy year.

The Cave is located at the foot of Carmel Point, at Haifa's western approaches. Hewn out of rock, its physical dimensions are 3.60 by 2.80 metres and 2.30m. high. Its furnishings are sparse, a few benches and straw mats, an Ark of the Covenant and an old arm-chair rescued from the Elijah's Synagogue in the Old City of Jerusalem. Its walls are whitewashed and kept clean by the pilgrims who kiss it. Its ceiling is black from the smoke of the innumerable candles the pilgrims light.

But spiritually, the cave spreads its tabernacle of faith over all believers, regardless of which religion they pray by. The Moslems call it the Cave of El Khidr, a legendary figure of their own. The Christian Arabs call the whole Carmel Mount of Saint Elijah, and the Cave "The School of the Prophet." They celebrate Elijah's Day on August 20. The Druze too come here to pray. The need for Higher Comfort is universal, transcending religious barriers.

Medieval Pilgrimage

Records exist of Jewish pilgrimages to the Cave back in the Middle Ages. One such pilgrim recounts that the cave is the site where the Angel Michael revealed to Elijah the end of the days and the world to come. "When we prayed there our eyes filled with tears, and our devotion surpassed anything we had ever experienced," he recalls in his diaries.

We visited the Cave last week, on an ordinary weekday. Early in the morning it was already quite full. The pilgrims, mainly Sephardim, come in family groups, bringing their elders and babies. Many spend the night in the cave, especially those who live too far away to return. It is also considered a Mitzva to sleep there; the only one (besides sleeping in the Succa) which one can accomplish while asleep. Sleeping there is also considered a cure for all types of ills. Next to the Cave, there is a little room where the womenfolk cook meals for their families on stoves they bring with them. No pilgrim need go hungry. In Elijah's Cave, food is shared. A refusal to partake of the delicacies amounts to an insult.

As recently as ten years ago the pilgrimage was a hardy affair, like walking to Jerusalem with peas in your boots. Today one makes the ascent to the home of the Prophet of Comfort in comparative comfort, thanks to the Haifa Municipality. It has arranged easy approach roads and stairs, flanked by greens and flowers. The Ministry for Religious Affairs employs guardians who keep the Cave open weekdays and Saturdays. "There is always someone in need of prayer and comfort. God forbid that such a one come here in vain," one of the guardians explained to us. They also sell candles at one agora a piece and the pilgrims see to it that the dark Cave is always well lit by hundreds, and on special occasions thousands, of candles, as well as oil lamps. Only on Saturdays, when kindling is forbidden, does the Cave remain dark and cold. On the day of the annual consolation pilgrimage, the heat of summer, coupled with the candles, makes the temperature in the Cave almost unbearable. But the faithful hardly feel the heat and fortunately the site overlooks the sea with its particularly wonderful view. Thus the pilgrims may return home spiritually as well as physically refreshed, to face another year.

The pilgrims from the *ma'barot* and poor quarters consider a visit of greater value than queuing at Kupat Holim or at the Social Welfare offices. The Cave is credited with curing the mentally ill, and many are brought along by their hopeful relatives. One young couple we met had brought their year-old baby daughter from Safad. They explained that the girl had had to undergo an operation, and before they took her to hospital they had vowed to come to the Cave and light a candle and give charity, if the operation passed successfully. The smiling father pointed to a small bandage, all that remained of the girl's deformity. "Elijah answered our prayer and we kept our pledge." A young man who had been knocked down by a ten-ton truck while riding on his motorbike, told us that the scooter had been smashed under him. He himself was hurled into the air, to land a few metres away on his feet, with never a scar to show. He had brought a bottle of brandy and cakes for the *kiddush* in which all present joined with whoops of joy at the miracle and the brandy.



Most pilgrims ask the guardian to say a blessing for them and theirs. This includes a prayer for mental and physical well-being, long life and a good livelihood to go with it. The guardians accept no money — "we're paid civil servants" — but the charity boxes are large, with openings big enough for bank notes. The money goes to the Ministry for the maintenance of the Cave, and it is our guess that the place pays for itself, with interest, in Israel pounds and many tourist currencies. Only on the Day of Comfort are the notices "begging forbidden" ignored by hordes of beggars. The pilgrims too consider the admonition foolish on that Day.

Canadians Ponder Israel's Economy

FOR the past fortnight, a group of Canadian university students and professors have been studying this country at the 11th international seminar on "Tradition and Technology in a New Country," organized by the World University Service National Committees of Canada and Israel. The seminar has covered virtually every facet of the country's development and problems.

The seminarists, who lived in a students hostel on the Hebrew University campus, included 26 Canadian students from 26 universities, five Canadian professors, one West German professor, students from France, Britain and West Germany and about a score of Israel students. A number of local professors and leading specialists gave lectures.

The Canadian co-director of the seminar was Dean William J. Waines, Professor of Economics at the University of Manitoba and Dean of its Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

Service in Sudan

Dean Waines was recently appointed Vice-President of his University. Among the posts he has held — the list fills nearly two closely-printed pages — was economic adviser to the Government of Sudan in 1957-8 under the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration.

According to Dean Waines, the participants had mostly inquired about Israel's cultural, religious and sociological questions. The status of religion had interested them in particular. "Most of us were, and are still, puzzled in that it appears that at one end there is extreme orthodoxy, and at the other, nothing. Many, we felt, who are not orthodox must surely be dissatisfied with nothing."

Dean Waines, who had just returned from the Bank of Israel, said that he personally was primarily interested in the economic side. From the few weeks he had been here, it seemed to him that the basic problem was the negative balance of payments, the need to increase productivity and exports, to develop industry and to hold down the standard of living to a reasonable level. "The thing that worries me is where are the export markets?" Western Europe seemed the obvious one; the "Six" and the "Seven" made it difficult, unless Israel got into an association, preferably with the "inner six," which she might be able to do. The U.S. market meant efficiency and stiff competition; Africa was perhaps an expanding market for Israel, though it would perhaps be some time before it was a big market. He did not know about the chances in the Far East, though they appeared to him slight.

Trained Elite plus Capital

On the question of the impact of modern technology and developments on new countries, Dean Waines said that the under-developed countries, such as in Africa, could not be compared directly with Israel. The latter's remarkable development had depended on an influx of immigration and the existence of an educated and trained elite, and on an influx of capital, mainly from world Jewry.

One lesson he had learned in the Sudan was that a new country's progress was geared to the education and training of its own people, and not to the pouring in of capital alone. The process can no doubt be speeded up, but it is a long operation, and it is very difficult to convince these countries that it is, Dean Waines said.

The Canadian branch of the W.U.S. is the only one to organize this sort of international seminar. They have previously been held in the West Indies, Yugoslavia, Ghana, India, Japan and West Germany. The National Committee in Canada has raised substantial funds to help student bodies in other countries, through scholarships, medical aid, libraries, and so forth. It has assisted the Duplication Project of the Hebrew University Students Association.

The Committee, which had Israel in mind for some time, has now accepted a long-standing invitation. The subject of the seminar was chosen with Israel in mind. Canadian students who take part in the symposia must undertake to return to the university for at least another year. The participants in the Israel seminar will report their "evaluation session" here back to their National Committee.

Dean Waines, who is here with his wife, will cross into Jordan today, then visit Lebanon and Europe and return to the University in September.

S.C.



The Minister of Education, Mr. Abba Eban (left) and Mr. Arthur Lourie, Israel Ambassador to the Court of St. James, playing a round at the Caesarea Golf Course. They are shown with the Club's professional, Charles Mandelstam (right). The caddies following the players were born in Tangiers, Iraq and Austria. Mr. Eban recently accepted chairmanship of the Club's management committee.

WHAT 'ALTNEULAND' OMITTED:

Golfing in Israel Becomes a Reality

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THIS Sunday the Golf Club at Caesarea opens — not ceremoniously but officially.

The President of the Club — its full name is Caesarea Golf and Country Club, Ltd. —is Baron Edmond de Rothschild, who is also President of the Caesarea Development Corporation. The Club is an integral part of the Corporation's plans for the area.

Visitors can now see 400 dunams of miraculously green grass (of the Club's total grounds of 1,600). Until two years ago it was pure sand. The 18-hole course is 7,000 yards long; the clubhouse, with shower and locker facilities, restaurant and bar, stands on a high point. The atmosphere in its lounge is a little like that of a ship — but on waves of green. Even the breeze is there.

From here the view also stretches to the Mediterranean, where the beach is strewn with ruins of Herod's era and of Crusader times. Immediate surroundings also include Kibbutz Sdot Yam, Moshav Or Akiva, and the Francitex textile factory. Beyond lie the lower hills of the Carmel Range.

Development Project

The late James A. de Rothschild had a special wish that golf should one day be played on this exceptionally beautiful coastal spot. It was left to his widow to supervise the practical realization, which has been completed this week.

The plans are ultimately to develop the entire area (30,000 dunams in all, belonging to the Edmond James de Rothschild Memorial Group) as a significant tourist attraction. The Caesarea Development Corporation has begun work on two beaches, and carried out basic excavation of the Old City. There will be three distinct types of attractions: golf, bathing, and reconstructed antiquities. A luxury hotel is also planned.

Lord Rothschild stated in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* when he was here in April, "Our task is to be useful in Israel... Our main advantage is that we can take risks which the State cannot."

The Golf Club is a beautiful case in point.

Cows and Golfers

One of the first risks was taken in the growing of grass. The English architect who designed the course did an excellent job on everything except the turf, and the first attempt failed. Expert foreign advice was obtained (notably from America, where an estimated five million play golf). Amos Dovrat, an agronomist at the Hebrew University's Agricultural College at Rehovot, was sent to America and returned with effective new methods. Seeding, for instance, was done practically by hand, for the loose sand did not permit heavy machinery. An expert on grazing grasses, Dovrat points out that the agronomist's problems were challenging and comparable: "Grass takes the same kind of punishment from both cows and golfers. The greens must be cut every other day; and cattle graze constantly. It's very hard on any living thing to have its head cut off so often." But the grass now is magnificently green and smooth.

Another risk lay in the matter of choosing the Pro. On a recent trip to England the Club's Secretary, Herschell Benjamin, conducted numerous interviews with English and Scottish applicants. Then a small miracle occurred. Into Benjamin's Tel Aviv office walked Charles Mandelstam, a South African who had joined the Israel Navy in 1948, had since been a member of a moshav, and happened also to be an amateur golf champion.

There was opposition from some quarters. An Israel golf pro? Impossible. Besides, not chic. But Benjamin's point of view prevailed. The idea of a Hebrew-speaking, level-headed, very understanding golf champion who has a way of being equally at home with diplomats and *sabras*, was too good to miss.

During the past weeks Mandelstam has been testing the course with members of the Greens Committee and giving basic instruction to a preliminary group of some 40 pupils. He is also in charge of the Club's supply shop, which will sell and rent all necessary equipment.

According to Mandelstam, some of the younger students are showing particular promise — though, as he says, "since they're all beginners, there's plenty of room for improvement." In any event, the game is especially good for middle-aged persons. For while youth is certainly an advantage, maturity is not the disadvantage it becomes in more active athletics. For this reason golf is much enjoyed by women, who can safely pick up a club without laying down their femininity.

The Club has at present 285 local members. The list is temporarily closed since it is not yet known how many the facilities can comfortably accommodate: Israel has no precedent for this sort of thing. Local membership costs IL100 annually per player, IL125 per couple.

Unique Attraction

In addition, the Club has on its books about 1,000 members in America under its group membership plan whereby entire American clubs become affiliated. Overseas membership is, of course, unlimited — and so are its potentialities. Golfers have a curious tendency (if they can afford it) to travel about the world playing on as many courses as possible. One explanation for this is that every golf course — unlike a tennis court or a soccer field — has a unique personality, determined by its setting and its contours.

The thinking behind the whole programme is that the country must be prepared to service the tourist industry on new terms. That is, attractions must be provided for a new breed of visitor; not only those who see the country through the rose-coloured spectacles of Zionism, but also those who expect a relaxing and interesting holiday without benefit of sentimentality. Until now, as Benjamin points out, many visitors have come for a few days, seen Jerusalem and certain required sights, and then gone on to, say, the South of France for sun and fun. The Caesarea development is intended to give them all this — on Israel's Mediterranean.

One of the earliest problems faced by the Club's management, unlike the grass difficulties, was completely man-made. It had to do with comparative values. What this country needed, critics said, was certainly not a golf course. For a struggling economy to contemplate such a symbol of conspicuous consumption was, to say the least, inappropriate.

The answer is very simple. And it is a tribute to the far-seeing wisdom of James de Rothschild that he envisioned, many many years ago, the day when Israel would be a fully developed country.

Mysticism Meets Pragmatism

Indian Group Completes Studies

By PHILIP GILLON



An attractive member of the Bhoodan group putting the traditional ornamental spot on the forehead of Foreign Minister Golda Meir. Photo by Dagani

"ALL land belongs to God," declared Vinoba Bhave, the great Indian seer and ascetic, "just as all human society is only a manifestation of God." It is a far cry from Indian mysticism to the agnostic pragmatism of Israel's co-operative movement. Nevertheless 22 members of Bhave's Bhoodan Movement have just completed a five-month course of study of Israel's society in an effort to find something of value to them, some principles or techniques which they can adapt in remoulding the villages of India nearer to their hearts' desire.

The group lived at the Workers' College in Tel Aviv. For three months they were bombarded with lectures on theory by Israel's leading thinkers; for the last two months they concentrated on practical work. They were presented to the President and the Premier. They lived and worked in kibbutzim and moshavim. They studied producers', consumers' service and agricultural co-operatives, trade unions and industry, Government and Histadrut, farm management and finance.

Strangest in History

"Now we face the test of our ability to apply this experience in India," says P.G. Shendwrinkar, the leader of the group. "It will not be easy — we think that it will be very hard, since we in India do not start with a clean slate but with villages that have been in existence for untold generations and are set in their ways."

Bhoodan is the strangest land reform movement in history and could have come into existence only in India. It is rooted deep in the Indian tradition that the road to spiritual salvation lies through self-abnegation, material sacrifice, poverty and asceticism. Vinoba's followers include a great industrialist and a great politician. The movement has cut across caste and even across religion; Vinoba composed a special prayer which calls on the God of all religions in the names of Jesus and Peter, Moses, Buddha, Mohammed and other founders of beliefs hardly likely to agree with each other's doctrine. Bhave has reconciled the irreconcilable.

In 1951 he was passing through Telegana, one of India's trouble spots, rife with Communism. He asked the "untouchables" why there was no way of spiritual redemption save by violence and they answered that they were hungry for land. Vinoba then asked the momentous question that was to send him on foot across the length and breadth of the sub-Continent: "If God sends a man to ask for land, surely there is also one to give it?" A landlord at once offered 100 acres — others insisted on following his example.

In the years that have followed Bhave and his disciples have been given over 1,600,000 hectares for re-distribution, including 4,500 entire villages. People have walked hundreds of miles to offer him all their worldly belongings. At Samanwaya Ashram (Harmony Place) he has a group of disciples pledged to live a completely communal life.

It is one thing to inspire people with religious fervour so that they trustingly surrender their land for re-distribution according to a system that will be completely harmonious and a reflection of the highest justice. It is quite another to devise the new system. The great problem now facing Vinoba is not getting land but re-distributing it without reviving those evils he sought to eradicate. He fears the shadow that may fall between the dream and creation.

Excess of Farmers

India suffers fundamentally from having too many people engaged in agriculture — the proportion is estimated at between 70 and 80 per cent. Seventy per cent of these hundreds of millions of peasants own less than 20 per cent of the cultivable land; 15 per cent of them are completely landless. Thus the need for re-distribution is critical. The national average of a farm is only ten dunam.

But even if all the land were handed over to Vinoba — and most landowners still prefer their tainted acres to tion through poverty — there will be insufficient land, if farmed according to present techniques, to feed the ever-expanding population.

The Bhoodan men agree that the kibbutz cannot be adopted by them as a model. "The kibbutz represents the highest ideology we found in Israel," says Shendwrinkar, "but it requires great self-sacrifice, knowledge and organizing ability — people have to be highly educated for this sort of life, as they are at Samanwaya Ashram. It is no use for the mass of the people of our villages."

"I was very much impressed by life in the kibbutz," agrees Ramanthan Dayanathan, "but I feel that it cannot be adapted to India. The moshav is much more suitable."

Penalties for Persuasion

Even the idea of the moshav is not going to be easy to adapt to villages steeped in traditions stretching back beyond the memory of men. Israel herself had considerable difficulty in explaining the principles of the moshav ovdim to new immigrants from North Africa, Yemen and Kurdistan; there are still marked differences between Nahalal and Uza. But here there were immigrants already attuned to the idea that they were undertaking a strange, bewildering new way of life planned for them by the authorities; there were no prevailing and deeply rooted convictions to overcome or subvert as there are in India. The Communists in China introduced reforms by trampling the past underfoot and by disregarding the cost in human life or values; Vinoba is committed to peaceful persuasion, non-violence and respect for the integrity of the individual. Israelis will follow with absorbed interest the efforts of the study group to carry the moshav principle into India's great land reform movement.

Bible in Copper

ARYEH Merzer, of Safad's Artists' Colony, has published an album of 16 new copper reliefs on Biblical themes with a striking new slant: all the Biblical figures he depicts closely resemble both in features and dress the Jews of Eastern Europe who perished at the hands of the Nazis.

While looking at Isaac blessing his son Jacob, at Rachel tending her sheep, at Jacob rolling down the stone from the well's edge you suddenly realize that the Bible is your own family album, your own flesh and blood recalled to life by Merzer's hand.

But the Bible is not all sunshine and beauty. Merzer's rendering of Cain brings to life the murderous drunken features of the local Jew-baiting hooligan, the collaborator with the Nazis. Killer and killed are juxtaposed in eternal conflict.

One of his reliefs depicts the noble image of Rachel bewailing the fate of her children passing into captivity. Few artistic works evoke the depths of sorrow with which Merzer succeeded in imbuing this work.

YESHAYAHU ASHNI

Reviving Inter-Arab Tensions

(Continued from Page 1)

imperialist lackeys and Zionist stooges.

Cairo Denials

The most interesting part of the story is, of course, that though no response from the other capitals was forthcoming:

- Kassem was in the lead, even making the claim that it was thanks to his efforts that the Shah had so far abstained from exchanging diplomatic missions with Israel.
- Saudi Arabia followed with a clear denial that the departure of her Ambassador in Teheran for consultations was in any way a reflection on the good relations between the two countries.
- The Jordanians went over to the offensive, accusing Nasser of sowing dissension among the Arab peoples and trying to dominate the Arab world.
- Even the Lebanese had second thoughts and announced that they would institute an enquiry into the cause leading to the broadcast of an anti-Teheran commentary over Beirut Radio following the Shah's statements two weeks ago.

New Causes For Tension

This does not, of course, mean that there will be no further repercussions to Nasser's moves against Teheran. The forthcoming meeting of the Arab Foreign Ministers in Beirut on August 22 — if it takes place at all — promises to be the scene of bitter disputes and mud-slinging.

For the outside world, this may look like a real dead-end for Cairo. Frustrated in Syria, and with no support forthcoming from other Arab countries, Nasser, it will be argued, may well abandon all hope of uniting the Arabs under his banner. But it is not in the nature of such regimes as Nasser's willingly to bow to realities.

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Should Investment Be Cut?

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, August 5, 1960

By DAVID KRIVINE

AMONG the points in Professor Dan Patinkin's outstanding Falk Project report on the Israel economy in 1957 and 1958 is a sensational recommendation: in order to reduce Israel's dependence on foreign aid, the nation's investment programme should be sharply cut — from 26.2 per cent of the gross national product in 1958 to 20 per cent. But the Government, which put in what was in effect a Supplementary Budget before the original Budget had even been voted, shows little sign at present of slashing investment.

The imminent decline in Reparations and grants from abroad should not be compensated by loans that would saddle the country with additional foreign currency debts, argues Professor Patinkin. We must instead cut our trade deficit. How? Consumption cannot in practice be reduced, or even prevented from rising at least slightly each year, for "our higher levels of consumption are already frozen into the economy." Investment, on the other hand, has been maintained at a greater rate than in other countries. If it were cut, this would not appreciably slow down the annual rise in the nation's output, since the steady increase in productivity that has been manifest in the past years would compensate for the fall in the input capital.

It is true that a substantial decline in our import surplus is desirable. The question one must ask of Professor Patinkin is when and how. Ought it to be achieved at this moment, and mainly by a diminution of imports? Or should we borrow money after the expiration of Reparations, and postpone bridging the foreign currency gap to a later date, effecting the task then mainly by an increase in exports?

To cut investment by almost a quarter means to reduce the annual input of capital by close to IL200m. Assuming, as stated by Professor Patinkin, that this reduction would not augment unemployment markedly, it would have a number of negative results nevertheless.

Underequipped Economy

Israel is still an underdeveloped — that is an underequipped economy. It is true that we invest a greater proportion of our national output than the U.S. or Britain. But those countries have been investing for a very long time. We have to move faster if we are to begin to catch up with the total quantity of their productive assets; and our shortage of these assets is the main obstacle preventing us from reaching the scale of production that would make the import surplus unnecessary. In the present year, according to the Government Tourist Corporation, 12,000 American tourists cancelled their plans to visit Israel because there were not enough first-class hotels in the country to accommodate them. Such a bottleneck does not exist in the Western countries. Dare we go on losing those tourist dollars in the future?

Other economic branches show the same crying need. Israel's exports of potash and phosphates could rise much higher if the necessary money were invested in raising output capacity in those mining industries. We are running short of water, and this may cut our agricultural and industrial expansion gravely — unless we spare the money required by the Jordan water scheme. Britain, by contrast, has all the water she requires. There are many other fields where massive investment will bring a return in Israel that would justify the outlay manifold.

A further factor to be considered relates to the high price of our manufactures, which makes export difficult. This can be remedied in two ways (given our relatively high labour costs): by achieving economies of scale, and by mechanization (the two are, of course, associated). To express it bluntly, we must force our manufacturers into export markets by having them increase output faster than the increase in local purchasing power.

The gimmick of massive investment is proving successful. The trade unions are not opposed to mechanization, because production is growing on all fronts on such a scale that displaced labour can always be re-absorbed elsewhere. If a slackening were to appear in the all-out activity of our full-pressure economy, it is to be expected that the unions would stiffen in their opposition to modernization.

Dynamic Line Supported

Figures for 1959 have become available since the publication of the Patinkin report, and they support the proponents of a "dynamic" economic policy. Investment has gone up (at 1958 prices) by IL43m., or 4½ per cent. But exports rose by IL94m., or 30 per cent. Consequently the import surplus has declined — not in the proportions required by Professor Patinkin, but by IL28m. Progress is in the right direction, and has continued into 1960 with the same "élan."

Professor Patinkin implies that reduced investment would make it possible to concentrate on more economic or remunerative ventures. This is true in theory. But in practice, are we short of projects that would repay investment? Of course it is pointless to invest money into propositions that have no reasonable justification. Yet misdirection of investment can take place however large or small the resources involved.

The question remains, where could cuts be effected? There are, no doubt, a good many possibilities, of reducing wasteful commitments. But the slack would be more than taken up elsewhere. For plenty of areas exist where remunerative output is held back because the capital required is just not available. Let us peep right at the bottom of the scale of priorities. There are a number of townships in the Development Areas possessing a labour force starved of adequate work opportunities. Shlomi and Maalot — to take two extreme examples in the Galilee—have no enterprises at all to employ their residents. Mevaseret Yerushalayim, on the outskirts of the capital, is shrivelling away, because there is no farm or factory in the village to give employment.

All those houses built, all those would-be working folk increasingly demoralised — is there not a crying need for maintaining the tempo of investment at a maximum, so that such costly resources should be speedily brought into productive activity and not go waste?

The conclusion must be that: there is much to do, too great a leeway to make up. Israel is putting a high percentage of income into investment, but percentages are not everything. Net investment per capita in 1956 was $689, which is less than half the investment of the average American. We need to keep a tight rein on our consumption — but not on investment. Let us on the contrary take with both hands the $500 million that the West Germans are said to be offering us, and without fear of the obligation to repay. It would seem that this offers a more exciting way to economic salvation than the careful policy advocated by Professor Patinkin.

The Israel Sugar Works of Afula

By Our Economic Correspondent

THE Israel Sugar Works Ltd. at Afula has just completed its fifth season by processing 84,000 tons of sugar beet, 9,000 tons more than the plant's capacity. Naturally, its management is now pressing the Government to agree to the firm's expansion; it argues that if the capacity is raised from 1,200 tons a day to 1,600 or 1,800, costs will not increase proportionately to the added income. It claims that the expanded capacity they are demanding is the accepted norm throughout the world.

In Israel, the problem is complicated by the fact that sugar is heavily subsidized so that every additional ton of sugar produced costs the nation more money than it brings in. There is already a second refinery in Ramat Gan and a third is being built in Kiryat Gat by Mexican investors, who, it is widely believed, have obtained guarantees from the State that they will receive a substantial share of the beet crop. Even without formal guarantees their moral right to a substantial share of the sugar beet output in the South is unassailable. But what will happen then to Afula?

Planning Went Awry

During the current season two-thirds of the beets processed in Afula — 60,000 out of 94,000 — come from the South. This anomaly arose through some subtle planning that went awry. In 1951, when it was decided to invest in sugar, a company was formed by Hamashbir with Government support. The Board pressed at the time for the refinery to be built in the vicinity of Azhdod, but the Department of Agriculture held out for Afula. One of the reasons for this attitude was that sugar-cane was to be produced in the Beisan Valley to keep the refinery busy during the off-season for beets. Afula, it was argued, also had water, know-how and need. So the refinery went to Jezreel.

As a result, it was decided that the water needs of the South were paramount and the sugar-cane experiment had to be abandoned because there was insufficient water. (With all due justice to the original plan, it must be mentioned that one of the major problems of the refinery is that it operates only 75-85 days a year; the theory that some plan had to be drawn up for the period between beet harvests was a sound one. Afula hopes to find a suitable by-product industry based on the use of molasses to provide employment for the off-season months.)

Sugar beet became a major crop in the new villages of Lachish and the Negev; growing in the North was, if anything, discouraged. (Nevertheless this year the factory introduced it as a crop among the Arab villages in Galilee and the Arabs succeeded in planting 1,500 dunam.) The Afula Works again agreed to the Government policy that the needs of the South were paramount with regard to this particular crop.

Now that the Kiryat Gat Refinery is approaching completion — it is due to commence operations already during the 1961 season — the Israel Sugar Works Ltd. has placed orders for the planting of 20,000 dunam in the area between Beit Lidd and Afula. This will almost double the area's production, but will still fall short, by 14,000 dunam, of the area that supplied this year's crop.

There were certain disquieting features in a review of the current season given at a Press Conference by Mr. Ben-Sahar of Hamashbir and a director of the Sugar Works Ltd. Th average sugar content of the beets has been steadily dropping over the last three years. In 1958 it was 17.1 per cent; in 1959 it was 16.7; this year it will be either 16.4 or 16.5. One reason suggested for this decline was the drought. More likely was the suggestion that it had been an error to drag out the days of work this year from 75 to 84 in order to get full harvests. In the last fortnight, the percentage of sugar dropped considerably although the yield of beets per dunam has apparently remained high.

It is one thing to subsidize an industry as an act of Government policy; it is quite another to work inefficiently to create an illusion of greater success than reality warrants.

The Public Pays

The new Agricultural Centre formed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency went to great pains at the beginning of the season to instruct both kibbutzim and moshavim in the most economical methods of harvesting. Nevertheless the price which is being paid to the producer is to go up by IL2.25 per ton to IL49.25 (on a basis of a sugar content of 16 per cent). Presumably this is in accordance with the contention of the Minister of Agriculture that farmers are entitled to increased revenues. Without questioning the merits of the producers' claim it is quite clear that the additional payment will ultimately be passed on to the public, since the refineries have already demanded the differences, although the selling price of sugar has not yet been determined.

The total investment in the Afula factory was IL9.5m. and its rate of amortization is calculated at 1.5m. per year. The 300 workers have developed a high level of efficiency; productivity is up to the average overseas standard. While the present equipment is beginning to lose its initial lustre, the technical side of the plant is most impressive; during the current season it has worked round the clock for 84 days without a single breakdown, a remarkable achievement by the men charged with getting the machinery into perfect condition during the nine months' lay-off.

It is interesting to note that while the kibbutzim had larger harvests than the moshavim, the latter produced crops with a higher sugar content. Sugar beet is a crop that can be economically farmed only on an extensive scale, but it seems that there are dangers of loss of quality when operating with large units. Nevertheless, it seems clear that costs can only be cut to the bone by using machines on areas of not less than 500 dunam.

ETHNIC KEY TO APPLIANCE MARKET

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE number of electric refrigerators in Israel went up by 41,300 in the 18 months between February 1958 and August 1959, to reach 204,800 units, now owned by 40 per cent of the families in Israel. These figures are approximate, since they emerge from small sample surveys carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Gas ranges or stoves are owned by close to half the households in Israel, the increase in 18 months being over 70,000 units. There are slightly more washing-machines in the country (61,600) than phonographs (59,700), and although three-quarters of all the households have radios, only three per cent own pianos.

There are marked differences, as is to be expected, between the various communities, and also between newcomers (those who came after May 15, 1948) and old-timers. Only 6.5 per cent of the newcomers from Afro-Asia have electric refrigerators, whereas among old-timers originating from those continents the figure is 36 per cent. As to families born in Israel, which include young married couples belonging to the Oriental communities, 58½ per cent own electric refrigerators. It is notable that 48 per cent of the newcomers from Europe and America are in the same favoured position; and 48 per cent still buy ice every day. It is distressing to read that 20 per cent of the newcomer families from Afro-Asia do not even have an ice-chest.

The position concerning radios is more uniform, two-thirds of the newcomers from Afro-Asia possessing a set. Surprisingly enough more new arrivals from these countries own phonographs (8.4 per cent) than refrigerators. Almost twice as many of the veteran inhabitants born in Afro-Asia have washing machines (18 per cent) as new immigrants from Europe and America (10 per cent).

The Arab minority is far more backward in respect of household equipment than the Jewish community, but progress is manifest—though the figures are far from exact, since the sample of non-Jews is very small in absolute numbers.

In February 1958 the number of Arabs possessing electric refrigerators was nominal — about 100. Eighteen months later the figure had risen to 900. Gas ranges started from the same diminutive level in 1958 and grew at slightly more than the same rate.

The number of ice-boxes among the Arabs more than doubled — though refrigerators and ice-boxes together only embraced 16 per cent of the community. By contrast, almost 40 per cent of Arab households have radios.

Number Ye the People!

POST Economic Reporter

IT will happen in May 1961. About 35 regional offices are to be opened for the occasion by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Up to 4,000 enumerators will go from house to house, equipped with a questionnaire for each of Israel's 2,200,000 men, women, children and babies. Object is to achieve what Joab, captain of King David's host, did in II Samuel 9, when he took a census and "gave up the sum of the number of the people unto the king." We have once more to know how many are the residents of Israel.

The Joab of today is Professor Roberto Bachi, Chief Government Statistician. The Bureau which he heads has put a tremendous amount of preparatory work into this scheme, which will probably cost about IL4.5m. in all. Miniature surveys were executed as pilot schemes last year in Ramle and two months ago in Rishon le-Zion. The questionnaires too have almost been finally approved after lengthy sessions with a public advisory council. Flow-charts have been printed, showing every detail of the complex sequences involved in collecting and processing the information. The stage is practically set for Israel's first population census since November 1948.

It is intended to find out by a personal interview with every family in the land — Jews, Arabs, Beduin, foreigners — just who was residing in Israel on the night of a certain specific date. Included are people residing even temporarily, such as tourists and agents of foreign companies. Excluded are Israel families abroad (who knows whether they will return?) — though if one individual in the family is overseas, he will be counted as a resident. Families attached to foreign countries on official public duty will naturally be covered as well.

In point of fact two sets of data will be secured through the census. One will relate to the number of residents in the country on the date in question, while the other will bring up to date the Population Register kept by the Ministry of Interior for administrative purposes.

Two Card Query

Every family will receive two simple forms in advance. One of them, to which a letter signed by Professor Bachi will be attached, will ask for the family members' names, identity card numbers and relationship to the head of the family. The other will be a replica of the card that appears in the Population Register for each individual, indicating name, address and identity card number. Recipients will be requested to fill in the questionnaire and enter their corrections, if any, on the cards.

When the enumerator arrives, he will check that the information has been properly entered and he will himself fill in the next questionnaire, which queries each person's sex, religion, date of birth, date of immigration and country of origin.

Next, every fifth family will be requested to fill in a longer form, which asks questions regarding their accommodation (size of home, ownership, amenities), changes of address in the past, previous marriages, education and employment. The latter questionnaire will thus constitute a sample survey of 20 per cent of the population — giving information that will be representative for the whole population, with a small margin of error that can be assessed.

The complete results of this imposing census will take some three years to work out, comprising a number of bulky volumes that will, of course, be a mine of statistical information for all agencies engaged in planning — whether it is the future development of education, or employment policy or housing programmes. Three years, on the other hand, is a long time to wait, and here the Bureau is faced with the classic dilemma of all statisticians: whether to provide unofficial information quickly, or complete and thoroughly tested information after a considerable lapse of time.

The figure giving the total number of residents in Israel will be published a few weeks after the census. There is also discussion on whether to process a five per cent sample of the census for publication a few months afterwards. This would give approximate results relatively quickly, but would cost money at the expense of the census as a whole.

The enumerators will enter every inhabited locality in the country — including hospitals, prisons, monasteries. Under the Statistical Law, all the information given by an individual is secret and cannot be divulged, even to the income tax authorities. All that can be made public is statistical totals.

The United Nations Statistical Commission has endeavoured to persuade all countries to carry out their census projects at one and the same time in order to secure a statistical picture of the whole world. The U.N. reports that 89 censuses have already been completed and 134 more will take place before the end of 1964.

Some of these projects are complex indeed, for many territories (particularly in Africa) have poor communications and not even an approximate knowledge of their own population. At present in Ghana — one of the most developed territories in Africa — is a U.N. expert from Israel helping local statisticians to overcome their technical problems.

The world census will turn out to be perhaps the most important field operation in the history of statistics. The 1960's will kick off with a new factual basis for planning activities. In all countries there has been the same agonizing appraisal as in Israel: how many questions can we afford to ask? Each question added to the list opens the gate to a flood of valuable information, but there is a limit to the number of queries each citizen is prepared to answer with honesty and patience; and each additional question costs money. It is hard to say how much, but it would be in the neighbourhood of IL10-20,000 per question in the 20-per-cent sample (Stage II of our census) and closer to IL50,000 per question in Stage One.

As to the vexed question "What is a Jew?" it has been resolved that the enumerators will take down what the residents tell them.

Stocks and Commodities

EQUITIES EASY IN TEL AVIV

THE downward trend in ordinary shares continued throughout the week with very few exceptions. Bank Leumi shares dropped by 10 points, Otzar Hityashvut by 16, Bank Leumi Investment by 12, Ata, Kurdaneh by 10, Palestine Electric Ordinary, Rasco Preferred Ord., Housing Mortgage Preferred Ordinary, Africa Palestine, Moller, Assis, Teva, Paper Mills, Alliance, Delek, Jordan Exploration and others registered smaller losses. This trend on the market is probably due to investors who, anxious to participate in the Phoenicia floatation and needing cash for this purpose, are selling some of their holdings at a handsome profit. Moreover, the dead summer season is making itself felt with business quiet in all sections of the market. An exception to this trend was provided by the Israel Land Development Company, probably on account of good results for the year ending June 30, as well as by General Mortgage Bank shares and Palestine Potash, which were in demand probably in connection with the plans to reorganize the company with the considerable amount of new funds from abroad.

Index-linked bonds were slightly harder but it appears that the main bidders were investment companies encouraged by the rise in the index. Dollar-linked were neglected and Tavoi dollar reached a low.

Another Prospectus which has just been published is that of the Zim Navigation Company for an issue of IL12,000,000 of 6% debentures each linked in equal parts to the dollar and to the cost of living. These debentures carry an option for conversion until December 15, 1962, into 7% Cumulative and Participating Preference shares.

New York Easier After Advance

THE Federal Reserve Board announcement reducing the cash down payment for securities from 9 per cent to 7 per cent had only a temporary effect on the market. After a sharp advance prices receded again and the Dow Jones average for 30 industrials was 608.69 on August 3rd as compared with 617.85 two days earlier and further 601.76 on July 27.

The holiday mood continued to restrict business on the London Stock Market with conditions very quiet and no decided trend developing. Reuter's daily index for industrials stood at 379.9 on August 3 as against 374.4 a week earlier, and Kaffirs at 67.7 as against 68.2.

In Brussels, despite some speculative purchases the majority of Congo issues continued depressed. In Paris the market continued to consolidate its previous gains, while in Frankfort the tax reform raised prices at the beginning of the week.

By arrangement with I. L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

THE LARK — ISRAEL'S NEWEST CAR

Important Announcement to All Would-Be Car Owners

BY EPHRAIM ILIN

Ten years ago I had the privilege of founding the automobile industry in Israel. So-called realists naturally spread doubts and pessimism concerning the future of this industry. But within one year, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, witnessed the first car rolling off the assembly line. Since then we have manufactured more than 27,000 vehicles. We exported over 17,000 of them to tens of countries, bringing in $40,000,000. We have supplied millions of horse-power units to Israel's private, commercial, agricultural and security needs. Over the years we have continually improved the quality of production and striven ceaselessly to increase Israel's portion in the parts that go into the making of vehicles. Our first cars are still on the roads, and comparatively high prices of used cars of our manufacture prove their high quality conclusively. During these years we have established many subsidiary plants. Recently we celebrated the opening of a stamping plant, and we have begun production of machine tools. Our big Ashkelon Plant for Machine Tools and Die Casting is nearing completion. We have advanced the spare parts industry in Israel and, most important, we have trained a team of hundreds of workers and engineers now capable of manufacturing the finest of automobiles.

We could not have done all this were it not for our American partner, Willys Motors Inc., which is affiliated with the extensive industrial concern of Kaiser Industries Ltd. We have just signed an expanded partnership agreement with this American firm concerning full and extensive production and export of all types of heavy-duty vehicles in Israel, including Jeep, Station Wagons, Pick-up Trucks, and Commercial Vans. By now, these world-renowned vehicles are not in need of advertising in Israel.

We now have the privilege of informing the Israel public of a new and worthy achievement by our firm.

All of us still remember the rash and bitter actions of the Renault Company in severing relations with us, in submission to the Arab boycott, after we had made its Dauphine the most popular car in Israel. Till this day, we have been left with a vacuum in the field of the private passenger car. But even during that difficult time I predicted that we would not discharge Ready workers and that we would again supply the Israel public with passenger cars.

Now, with the appearance of our new de-luxe passenger cars on the local market, we may be allowed, I think, to note with satisfaction that all our promises and hopes have been fulfilled. We have been compelled to seek partners of lesser standing than Renault for Israel car manufacture. On the contrary, several months ago we succeeded in signing a suitable agreement with the huge American firm of Studebaker-Packard.

A HUNDRED YEARS OF PRODUCTION

Over one hundred years ago, the four Studebaker brothers came to the U.S.A. from Holland. Their beginnings were modest enough: they established their workshop which manufactured wagons that bore the American pioneers to the West, to explore the vast expanses of that enormous continent. They supplied wagons for American farmers, and for Lincoln's army in the Civil War, and elegant carriages for the crowned heads of Europe. The name Studebaker became a household word and a part of American history.

The large firm progressed with the times; the age of the automobile began, and in 1908 the Studebaker Brothers produced the first Electric Automobile. Under the management of Paul Hoffman the firm later attained its great advances with the gasoline-driven automobile. And who hasn't heard of the wonderful Studebaker trucks which did such an important job in the war, from the jungle mountains of Burma to the gates of Stalingrad? In addition the company invented and manufatured motors for the famed Flying Fortresses. In 1956, Studebaker annexed another famous firm, the aristocrat of American cars, Packard, which had used one and only one slogan for its publicity: "Ask the man who owns one!" Today, these are about 13,000 workers in the Studebaker - Packard plants in Southbend, Indiana, and



15,000 more in its assembly plants in Canada, Mexico, Australia, South Africa, Belgium and Switzerland.

Such is the firm that has seen fit to offer us a long-term contract to manufacture its cars in Israel for the local market and for export.

Today we can proudly present to the Israel public the Studebaker Packard's choice passenger car, the famous Lark, as well as Studebaker's trucks, at prices and terms that cannot be equalled.

The Lark is Studebaker-Packard's greatest success in America and in the world at large. We are not discussing first a car which has the Studebaker-Packard prestige and reputation behind it, but a car which, although an innovation in Israel, is already recognized as a distinct engineering and commercial achievement. The Lark came into being in 1959, and during its first year 160,000 Lark cars were sold (the steel strike notwithstanding). The Larks accounted for a higher percentage of U.S. exports than any other American car.

Lark taxicabs, which we are also manufacturing, quickly reached 12% of the total number of cabs in New York. The value of Studebaker-Packard shares rose by 1,000% and the firm's clear profit reached $28,000,000 during the Lark's first year. Now, let us sum up some of the advantages of the Lark for the Israel buyer.

The Lark is a compact car — the last word in car design. "Compact" is not just a word, it is a car style that combines all the advantages of a small car without forgoing those of a large one. The Lark and the Rambler were the first Compact cars. Their success forced the "Big Three" American car manufacturers to put out their own Compact models, but the Lark retained its advantage against all competitors.

BECAUSE THE LARK IS THE COMPACT, WITHOUT COMPROMISE!

Other firms gave up many features in order to turn out cars that would differ from the large models they themselves were manufacturing. The Lark retains heavy steel construction in its solidly built body. This is rubber-cushioned on heavier gauge steel, which gives more protection through the life of the car than the rust-vulnerable unitized construction of other cars.

The Transmission rear-Axle, as well as other basic components, remain identical with those of big cars.

The Lark comes in two models, 6 or 8 cylinders. It is a four-door sedan of 90 h.p. motor (4000 r.p.m.), and on America's giant speedways, where it is permissible, it can cruise lightly at 130 km.p.h. The Lark features 360 degree visibility. It has quick acceleration, taking corners speedily and with ease. It has high-powered brakes.

Important for Israel conditions: the efficient motor-cooling system, oil filter and heavy steel shock-absorbers.

The Lark's compact design comes from a sharp reduction of front and rear overhang, whilst its full size, six-passenger interior remains comparably large.

The Lark's inner furnishings include new foam rubber fabrics seats, and an elegant dashboard, upholstered for additional safety.

In addition to these features, we can equip you on request with accessories including Over-Drive for saving 10% to 20% in fuel and to lengthen the motor's life, Power-Steering for easier driving, Power Brakes, Heating Unit, Hill Holder for shifting gears without using foot brakes, reclining seats which can be also levelled to form a bed, pillow headrests, and even complete Air-conditioning for the car.

ECONOMY AND LOW PRICE

However, I am sure that apart from the car's beauty and performance, you will be interested in examining its economy.

Well, the Lark is the most economical Compact car.

As regards fuel consumption, don't let anyone fool you. There is a difference between theoretical and actual fuel consumption. In the long run, a good deal depends on the driver, how he drives and how he maintains his car. However, it is worth remembering that other Compact cars have not yet been tried, while the Lark has already been driven one and-a-half billion kilometres by its owners during its first year.

In the American Automobile Club Classic Fuel Economy Competition, which took place recently on a 35,000 km. route from California to Kansas City, including deserts, mountains and busy city traffic, the Lark won first prize, beating cars manufactured by fifteen other companies. By the way, this is Studebaker's 19th Economy award.

Generally, statistics of U.S fleet owners prove that maintenance costs of the Lark are 23% less than other cars.

Last but not least, the price of the Lark in Israel is lower by several thousand pounds than that of any other car of its type.

To help Israel's Automobile Industry, the Government has set the price of the Lark at IL10,900 only, taxes included!! This price also includes our guarantee and service.

Therefore, no other firm can offer you a comparable car at a comparable price!

I invite my fellow Israelis to acquire the Lark and enjoy it!

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The Restitution Payments—A Tendency to Spend

By DAVID JARVIS

THE transfer of restitution funds to Israel has reached a scale—some $65m. to $70m. a year—which makes it one of the biggest single sources of foreign currency to the State. It is not surprising therefore that the utilization of restitution money has an important impact on Israel's monetary situation.

At first, recipients put a respectable part of the money aside in liquid holdings, that is, purchased securities, or simply kept the money in the bank. In 1957-58, 45 per cent of the restitution money belonging to urban families was stowed away in that manner. Nearly 20 per cent was invested in real estate and nine per cent in durable goods such as motor-cars and refrigerators; 17 per cent was used to increase current expenditure.

The latter figure is surprisingly low, although a survey in 1958-59 showed that the disposable income of persons living in towns who received lump-sum restitution payments was IL4,000 a year, as compared with an average of IL3,600 for other families originating in Europe or America, and IL3,150 for all remaining urban families. The lump-sum payments (not included in the above analysis of incomes) averaged IL3,300 per family receiving restitution in 1957-58 and IL3,680 in 1958-59.

Savings Encouraged

Thus recipients of restitution could better afford to save on the average, than other elements of the population, and these early beginnings were encouraging. The receipt of restitution was not at this state excessively inflationary, if it is considered that the funds in question added only 0.98 per cent to current consumption. They increased the nation's expense on durable goods and housing by somewhat under 10 per cent; but they increased liquid holdings by 83 per cent. Restitution funds, in fact, were two years ago the chief source of new private saving in the country.

Last year the situation started to deteriorate (as far as our economic planners were concerned). In the first place, some of those who received restitution money in 1957-58 did not intend the money they had put away in liquid holdings to remain there; a good deal of it was spent in the following year. By the end of 1958-59, only 12 per cent of the restitution money received the year before was left as liquid holdings; 13 per cent had been spent on property, 21 per cent on current consumption and 48 per cent on durable consumer goods. This is certainly a part explanation of the notable increase in the sale of domestic appliances over the last two years, and it carries without question a major responsibility for the fact that it is so hard to find room to park in Israel's cities today. The tendency to spend instead of saving continued with the funds received in 1958-59, of which 40 per cent went to pay for durable consumer goods and only 22 per cent into liquid holdings.

The government has attempted to influence the handling of restitution funds ever since they began flowing in during the early fifties. First, it required recipients to have them transferred to Israel and not left abroad. That was not easy as long as the *sperrmark* was blocked and had to be sold in Germany at a loss. With the convertibility of the German currency, it became apparent that the bottleneck was now Israel's inadequate exchange-rate which lowered the purchasing power of the transferred money. It must be recalled that many of Hitler's victims are by now elderly people, damaged in health by the ordeals they underwent. They are not always in a position to supplement their restitutions by their own earnings. Some of them were compelled to take the hard decision of emigrating to Europe where they could manage to live on their pensions.

Accordingly a better exchange-rate was offered. Two-thirds of the transfer now secure a 20 per cent premium (it is actually less than that, since it is given in the form of securities that have to be sold below par if you want the money) and one-third can be sold on the open market to Israelis who wish to buy dollars for foreign travel (here again the operation is done via the purchase and sale of securities). All in all, the exchange-rate or restitution holders stood last Wednesday at IL2.165 to the dollar (the rate varies seasonally). This arrangement appears to have achieved its objective: most of the money that could potentially be transferred to Israel is so transferred.

Purchasing the Funds

But the very success of this new stability created a fresh problem for the Treasury. If a man brings foreign currency to Israel, he is improving Israel's balance-of-payments position. The purchase of this currency by the Bank of Israel is a worth-while proposition every time: there are few dollars that are acquired in Israel so cheaply, and at so high an added value.

Nevertheless the dollars, cheap or not, have to be purchased, and the Israel Government must find the Budget resources to buy some $70m. of restitution money each year. This would be done by diverting money from the Development Budget. Best solution of all, therefore, is if the individual transfers his restitution funds to Israel, and does not sell them to the Bank of Israel.

This is the origin of the foreign exchange account. If a man deposits his restitution funds into that account, he gets six per cent interest on it (whether free of tax is not quite clear) and it stays in dollars, so that it is insured to any risk of devaluation (it is of course exposed to the danger that the American dollar might be devaluated). In addition, a third of the money can be spent by the holder as foreign currency (for travel abroad, importing a car, etc).

Building Reserve

There are by now $25m. to $30m. in these foreign exchange accounts. It is a small proportion of all the restitution funds which have been transferred to Israel. The Treasury is therefore scratching its head over the vexed question how to induce Israel citizens to save more instead of spending their restitution money. A project under study involves the payment of a special premium to those who leave funds in the foreign exchange account for a given length of time—probably four or five years. There it will be, costing only interest payments to the State, available to be purchased when needed—part of the foreign-currency reserves that back our money.

At least one thing is already evident. People wishing to save their restitution funds have not generally taken up the opportunity allowed them of buying foreign securities. They consider the foreign exchange deposit in their Israel bank secure enough, and remunerative enough. All that remains is to render them less spendthrift, more inclined to save against a rainy day.

How Much Is Paid—And to Whom

By a Special Correspondent

ONE Jewish urban family out of every ten in Israel had received lump-sum restitution from Germany by the end of March 1960. Another one per cent had received pensions or other monthly payments.

So far, in terms of Israel currency at IL1.80 to the dollar,* Western Germany has paid IL3,000m. of restitution all told—of which a little over IL430m. has been transferred to Israel. The rest was paid to Jews abroad and to other victims of "Nazi persecution." The above figures do not include reimbursement for seized property, for which the German authorities allocated in toto IL845m.

Recipients are people who were deprived of their liberty (by being imprisoned in concentration camps or enclosed in a "ghetto" or by going underground), suffered in health, deprived of educational opportunities, or even persons compelled to wear the Star of David. The German Government accepts responsibility for those who suffered these hardships in Germany, and also for those who were in areas under German occupation in countries behind the Iron Curtain, but had left the East European countries by October 1, 1953.

Many Lands Affected

As to individuals who suffered in the Western countries that were occupied by the Nazis, they are required to address all claims to their own governments. Thus a Dutchman puts in his claim to the Dutch Government; and Western Germany has negotiated or is negotiating global settlements with Holland, Belgium, France, Norway, Denmark, Luxembourg, Italy, Greece and Austria.

This arrangement comprises a certain risk to bona-fide claimants in Israel, and the Office for Personal Restitution at the Israel Treasury has made it its business to warn the German Government, through the Israel Mission in Cologne, that if any of the above-mentioned territories do not pay restitution out fairly to Israel claimants, the Israel Government reserves the right of such persons to lodge their claims afresh direct with the West German Government. Result of this Israel initiative is that Germany has resolved to supervise the restitution payments made by the various governments, and is requesting regular reports on the details and progress of these transactions.

Settlement Pace Varies

How far have all the compensation payments been completed? A recent report states that, of 2,669,107 claims filed from all sources (not merely Jews) in the various Provinces of West Germany (excluding the Saar) 1,571,227 claims were still pending by March 31, 1960. In other words, over a million claims have been settled, at an approximate average of slightly over IL3,000 per claim.

According to the German Restitution Law, all payments must be completed by the end of 1962, or two-and-a-half years from now. It would appear that, at the existing rate for processing the claims, only three provinces will meet the deadline—Baden-Württemberg, Bremen and Schleswig-Holstein. It so happens that these three areas have few Israel claimants.

More significant is the slow pace in other Provinces. At the present rate of progress Bavaria will need another three years after 1962 to complete its processing of all the claims filed, Berlin more than another two years, and Rheinland-Pfalz about the same. This situation shows the need for a drastic speed-up. Incidentally it is probable that a higher proportion of claims will be rejected in the last phases of the restitution programme, because on the whole, claimants who had a good and well-documented case presented their requests earliest.

Figures show that claims are not always judged in a consistent manner. If we study the claims for damage to health, it emerges that the proportions which were approved vary between the different Lands. Extremes are Baden-Württemberg at one end of the scale, which invalidated 62 per cent of all claims, and Berlin at the other extreme, which invalidated only 17.5 per cent. It is most unlikely that the proportion of well-based claims could vary so widely.

Startling Contrast

Reasons for the startling contrast are not, however, in the case of Berlin, altogether arbitrary. There is an agreement whereby the cost of the compensation payments made under this head is shared fifty-fifty between the Federal Government and the Province in question. The burden on Berlin's treasury is lighter, because the Government undertakes to cover 85 per cent of the expenses falling upon the former German capital, so that a more positive policy in assessing claims costs less to Berlin than it would to other areas. The fact remains that Baden-Württemberg is generally considered to be a "sticky" claims office, not marked by an over-indulgent spirit.

The proportion of claims for damaged health that have been rejected in all of Germany comes to 25 per cent—46,972 out of a total of 129,285 claims submitted. The number of claims put in amounts all told to 364,789, so that nearly two-thirds of these applications remain to be processed.

Under 50 p.c. Paid

The estimate made by the West German Government of its total obligations for restitution—and it should be emphasized again that this does not include reimbursement for dispossessed property—comes to IL7,400m., so that less than half has been paid out so far. At the present rate of progress, another IL2,300m. will be paid by the end of 1962, leaving IL1,900m. of the estimate unspent.

It should be stated in all justice that the West German Government has generally done its best to meet all claims in a reasonable spirit, and it seems unlikely that applications which merit consideration will be forfeited because a terminal date has been fixed in what has turned out to be an arbitrary manner. Alternatives are to accelerate procedures and/or postpone the dateline. The former method would appear more desirable, since many people have by now waited overlong for the redress to which they are entitled.

ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS APPLIED TO STOCK SALES

Visitors' Gallery:
Harry Brager



HARRY Brager, the broker charged with handling the new $10 million Industrial Development Bank issue announced on Thursday, is the only broker outside the borders of this country who deals exclusively with Israel investments. In fact, he only became a broker because of Israel.

For the major part of his career Harry was engaged very happily indeed in that glamorous and occult occupation known as public relations. With offices in Washington and New York, he seemed to be settled forever in the field of interpretation rather than that of commerce. As a public relations counsellor he had many contacts with Israel: he did work for Bonds, for the Friends of the Hebrew University and for Mr. Frederick Mann. His first trip to Israel was in connection with the coverage of the opening of the Mann Auditorium; he arrived with "a plane-ful of American journalists."

While here he made a point of familiarizing himself with all aspects of the country, particularly its economy. He concluded, among other things, that the time had come for large-scale investment by American Jews in Israel, outside such well-established media as the P.E.C. and Ampal.

Some time afterwards the Mazer family tried to raise money in the United States for the American-Israeli Paper Mills by using traditional American methods. The issue was entrusted to one of the greatest and most successful firms in the country.

The Parlour Meeting

Nevertheless the response was unsatisfactory. Harry Brager met Joe Mazer in Miami, and told him that they were using the wrong technique to sell stock in an Israel company. He was convinced that they should use the system perfected over decades by Jewish fund-raisers — the small, informal meeting of carefully selected people destined to reach for their cheque-books before they left the meeting.

Mazer agreed to try the system, and Brager called together 12 prominent American Jews who had gone to Florida to rest from the strains of business. Mazer explained to them what he was doing at Hadera and what he planned to do — they subscribed for over $250,000 worth of stock.

From then on Brager handled the rest of the $5.5m issue which was oversold by $350,000. Israel took up $500,000 because Mazer believed that the Israel participation was essential.

Brager found himself faced with an acute dilemma: the Paper Mills deal had proved excellent business as well as a chance to serve Israel. But it was apparent that public relations and stockbroking could not mix. He decided to become a stockbroker.

The decision involved a rather painful re-organization of his life. To become an authorized dealer he had to satisfy the Securities Exchange Commission and to become a member of the National Association for Securities Dealers. Standards demanded of would-be members were both high and rigid: Brager and his seven leading assistants had to pass examinations. For six months they went to night school. It involved a major investment of time and money.

It seems to have paid. Brager handled a successful issue of $1,250,000 for the Alliance Tyre Company. Incidentally he found that the fact that this was half Histadrut-owned caused no difficulties or misgivings whatsoever. Investors were interested only in financial stability and past earnings, not political viewpoints; the issue was over-subscribed within 30 days. Subsequently he dealt with the Nordau Plaza Hotel, a $1.9m. issue for the Hotel Corporation of Israel (Sheraton will participate in the management on a profit-sharing basis).

Three months ago he made a re-appraisement of the situation in Israel and came to certain new conclusions. He believes that the local Stock Exchange can be used to a far greater degree than at present in the marshalling of American capital* if there are adequate sales organizations in both countries. To test the Exchange he put some money in Bank Leumi Investment Company stock—it has risen in value by 31 per cent since he bought!

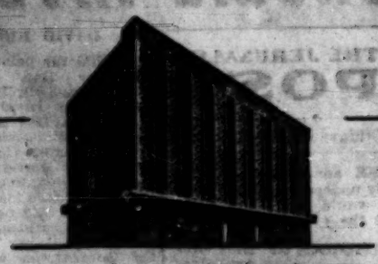
Secondly he thinks that the local investment climate has improved so much that it will soon be possible to enlarge it by selling securities on a firm underwriting basis instead of the "best efforts" system now in use. Further a need will develop in the United States for reliable markets for Israel securities, to enable customers to sell and purchase freely and conveniently. He intends to experiment with such a market as soon as possible.

Finally, he believes that the image of Israel in the mind of the American Jew must be changed so that Americans will think of it no longer as a country for philanthropy but as a place for hard-headed investment. The American investor is not interested so much in immediate returns as in long-term growth. In the United States he pays heavy income tax or capital gains tax: Israel's Encouragement of Investments Law offers some most attractive bait.

For Brager, his wife and two children, his new career has involved a personal as well as a commercial dilemma. Where are they to live?

"I personally used to spend most of my life living on a plane between Washington and New York, somewhere over Philadelphia," he says. "I expect I'm going to live in a plane somewhere over the Atlantic, between New York and Tel Aviv. We want to live here. We are learning Hebrew and I hope to build a home here." They are spending the summer in Herzliya.

Brager himself is affable, witty and pleasant, with abundant energy and always prepared to spare time for the pleasant things of life. He will be returning shortly to the United States to face the great challenge of dealing with what he describes as "the most important single stock issue ever offered by Israel in the United States, the Industrial Development Bank." P.G.



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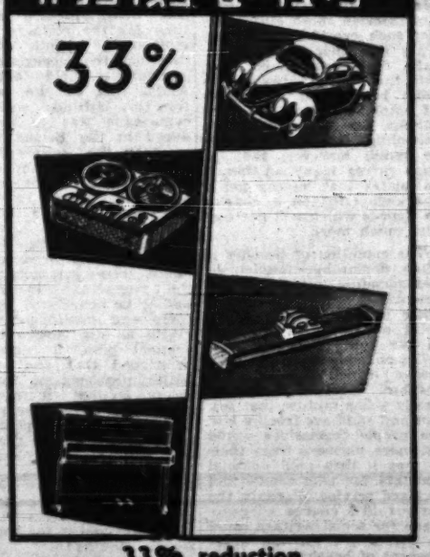
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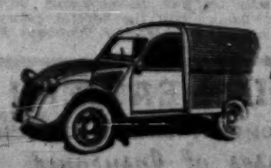
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as per December 31, 1959

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
1958 IL.		IL.	1958 IL.		IL.
880,188	Capital, Reserves, Surplus ..	1,021,767	1,980,980	Securities	2,889,224
5,781,156	Life Insurance Funds	6,456,419	4,934,479	Loans	4,544,741
1,496,141	General Insurance Funds	1,743,940	471,798	Buildings	378,673
942,903	Deposits by Reinsurers	1,145,141	2,778,713	Current Assets	2,113,016
1,607,310	Pending Claims	1,926,560	2,073,119	Cash	2,207,163
836,071	Current Liabilities	1,337,909		Deposits in Banks	
11,343,069		13,432,826	11,343,069		13,432,826

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